(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 42

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் October 90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 21st January 1892, No. 43 :—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following letter from O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Balapanur, 9th January 1892, Ref. on C. No. 2914-Eng. :—

I have the honour to forward my report on the state of the season in the district for December 1891 with the Divisional officers' reports * and two statements.

* Sidhout Deputy Collector's No. 27, dated 8th January 1892.
Sidhout Deputy Collector's demi-official, dated 25th December 1891.
Cuddapah Deputy Collector's No. 29, dated 5th January 1892.
Sub-Collector's No. 32, dated 5th January 1892.
Head Assistant Collector's No. 3, dated 4th January 1892.
Head Assistant Collector's No. 3791, dated 23rd December 1891.

2. *Sub-division.*—The condition of affairs has not mended, and the little rain that fell in Madanapalle, although it improved pasture and gram crops, did not increase the water-supply, which is a great difficulty there after the long drought and which must affect well irrigation, although the Sub-Collector is by constant advances getting the ryots to deepen their wells. Agricultural labour is still available in most parts, but no doubt the opening of the works settled at the Christmas conference by His Excellency the Governor and the Commissioner will attract many candidates. The condition of the people is reported good on the whole, though the Ráyachóti Tahsildar, who cannot be expected to know yet much of his people's habits, as he is new to the place, reports that the people are eating "Devadari" leaf and one meal a day. The latter, if a good meal, is quite sufficient to support a healthy person, even a European in this country, as I have seen in my own experience; and as to the "Devadari" leaves, it is customary to mix them in food in all bad times. There is, no doubt, a disagreeable tendency to withhold grain, but we must trust to the new rail and private enterprise to counteract this.

3. *Main Division, Cuddapah—Crops.*—With the exception of a few villages in which the crops withered, two of which, about seven miles from Cuddapah, I visited, and some villages in the west, there was a poor harvest of cholum and korra, nothing over a half and much under it owing to drought and blight. Standing crops under wells and channels are generally good, but some are withering along with much of the cotton and gram on dry lands.

4. *Fodder and pasture* are available still, but the latter is limited; of the former, the supply should hold out till the next harvest. The stalk all over the taluk, as far as I have seen, was tolerable.

5. *Water-supply* is failing in some villages.

6. *Agricultural operations.*— Plenty of work for every one since the middle of the month owing to the harvest and stalk-cutting.

7. *Cattle disease.*—None, but cattle losing condition from the dry season.

8. *General.*—There will be enormous remissions under wet waste; hardly a tank has a crop under it, wet or dry. Water was during the month run to the Patha Cuddapah tank ayacut.

9. *Condition of people* is good generally, but Malas and Madigas of the affected villages are becoming thinner. Minor irrigation works will be opened during the current month in the affected parts and would have been commenced already in those two villages, seven miles from Cuddapah, which I mentioned above, but that the Executive Engineer returned me the estimates saying he could give no opinion on them without taking levels, on which I sent them back to him with an appropriate letter; meanwhile the work is not commenced.

10. In Cuddapah town there are 200 beggars shifting for themselves for the most part as best they can, but I have thirty and odd fed daily on relief kitchen rations at an endowed chattram managed now by Government. Sooner or later I suppose these useless and idle persons, who are consuming grain that would be much better eaten by the able-bodied, must come in a regular relief kitchen as private charity contracts unless they die in the interval. I see so far no decadence in their condition, though I have known a good few by sight these many weeks past.

11. The other usual headings of a season report are detailed in the Divisional officer's letter and call for no remarks by me.

12. For works there are some Rs. 11,000 of minor irrigation works scattered over the taluk, which, along with the works specified in the list sent up with my letter, Reference on C. No. 2895-Eng., dated 12th January 1891, will be sufficient for the present.

13. I cannot leave Cuddapah division without remarking, however, on the excellent opportunity we now have for improving the sanitary condition of the town, and I trust that the measures recommended may be carried out during the next six months. These are—

(*a*) The permanent supply of Patha Cuddapah tank by the canal to cost about Rs. 33,000, I believe. The Canal Engineer says he can do the work in six months.

(*b*) The breaching of the anicut at the jail and the levelling of the Boogari bed and the partial filling up the present supply channel of the Patha Cuddapah tank with spoil from the bed of the channel. For this work the Sanitary Engineer kindly sent me a sketch of the levels and I have asked the Executive Engineer to prepare estimates for the same. I have no idea of the cost of this scheme; I cannot think it is above a very few thousands.

(*c*) The digging of the great drainage channel (about 1 mile in length) outside the town as suggested by Mr. Jones; about this I do not know if estimates are under preparation. In all these works ordinary labour will find plenty of employment and I trust the present year may see them all completed.

14. *The Sidhout Division.*—The Divisional officer has sent no report, * but I enclose the Tahsildar's report and a demi-official from the Deputy Collector regarding matters in Sidhout.

* Since received and enclosed.

15. Generally I may say that Pullampet needs no remark: I saw its condition during the month; all well.

16. Badvél remains *in statu quo*; there was some drizzle about the 21st which did no good. Minor irrigation works have been started and between 800 and 900 persons resorted to them. There is no prospect of my getting there till towards the end of the month as an examination from the 20th onwards ties me to head-quarters. I have, however, applied for a sum to employ people at Badvél, near which there are no minor irrigation works and many unemployed laborers, but the Commissioner refused to sanction the money and the matter is under inquiry. I have asked for Rs. 1,600 for commencement of the prickly-pear clearance sanctioned by the Commissioner and ordered work to start forthwith. I shall know more of the taluk when I get there; torchlight dacoities have been very prevalent there.

17. As to Sidhout, during the month very fair rain fell in thirty villages on the east and north of the taluk, which have much improved in their condition. Curiously enough the cholum here was mostly planted late and this rain should do it much good; also there is enough water in several tanks to raise a dry crop. The south of the taluk is in a bad state however, the crops have mostly withered, and there is a great outcry for labour at Vontimitta where there are many poor. This has been satisfied by increasing the wage paid for 56 lb. of cut grass to 2 annas and 8 pies daily owing to the distance the people have to go to get it. The selling price will be raised accordingly. The work is supervised departmentally by Forest agency. I have also encouraged the ryots to go themselves to the forests and cut grass free, and I have little doubt, both here and Badvél, this will be taken advantage of. The grass-cutting will not last very long however, and beyond the deepening of a well at Vontimitta there is no other local work available; unless, therefore, I can induce the people to migrate to Pullampet side for the harvests, it will be necessary to open a road relief work soon; there is an estimate ready for a direct road from Sidhout to the Madras line, which the Railway Company have been agitating for for a long time. If it becomes absolutely necessary, I will apply for funds and staff to supervise it.

18. The Head Assistant Collector's division has been well inspected during the month. In Jammalamadugu there are 7 villages which fared badly, in Pulivendla some 12 or 13, and in Proddutur none. Crops generally varied much; some cholum gave a very poor outturn and some very fair. Cotton and gram are moderate to bad. In the north of Jammalamadugu, which I visited during the month, there are many Mala Christians of the London Mission; they weave and spin and looked well, but they may find it difficult hereafter to get on well. In the north-west of Jammalamadugu, which I have also visited, there are few Malas in the worst villages and most are ryots and laborers.

19. I am now just among the poor villages of Pulivendla, in which, however, the Surabhu valley, lately inquired after by the Commissioner, is not included, and it has had a tolerable season as far as dry crops go. On the whole but for Exeter Hall I would not stir a finger to start relief works in any part of this division; for 15 successive years the ryots admit they have had none but good seasons, and all classes ought, therefore, to be able to put up with one indifferent one. But owing to high prices it may go hard hereafter with some of the poor, and there is a list of works, chiefly or all minor irrigation, which can be put in hand. At the most it will come, perhaps, to commencing the minor irrigation works budget supplemented by a few extra works on March 1st instead of on April 1st, and I will apply in due course, with which remark I leave the matter. Some of the Head Assistant Collector's statements in his description of the condition of affairs are both instructive and amusing.

20. On the whole, therefore, the district has seven taluks which require much attention as regards works, viz., the 4 taluks of the sub-division, Badvél, Sidhout, and Cuddapah. I must, however, bring to notice that nearly everywhere throughout the district, except in the immediate neighbourhood of large towns, agricultural wages are invariably paid in grain and therefore the wages of labour have not fallen at all, but in parts where grain has been actually harvested have, in reality, risen much owing to the rise of the money prices of grain. A day's wage in grain will feed one person full for 3 days.

21. During the month I have been 15 days in camp in Sidhout, Proddutur and Jammalamadugu, and also inspected several villages in Cuddapah taluk in the south, west and north-east, and, with the exception of 2 days in Madras, worked all the Christmas holidays.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Periodical No. 27-Eng., dated 8th January 1892.

REPORT on the state of season in the taluks of Badvél and Sidhout of the Sidhout General Charge Deputy Collector's division for the month of December 1891.

STATE OF COUNTRY.

1. *Crops*—

In Badvél taluk both wet and dry crops have almost withered away except under wells.

In Sidhout taluk dry crops under wells and tanks, which have received some supplies, are good. Cholum on dry lands in fair condition.

2. *Fodder.*—In Badvél taluk scanty. Dry fodder not procurable except in a very few villages in either taluk. Green grass and hill grass available in several places.

3. *Water-supply*—

Badvél taluk.—There is no water in tanks and channels. The supply in wells is scanty.

Sidhout Taluk.—Improved in wells in the majority of the villages in the Kondur firka and a few villages in the Obalam firka after the rain in the latter part of the month. In this tract tanks also received some supply varying from 5 days to 2 months.

4. *Agricultural operations*—

Badvél Taluk.—Irrigation of standing dry crops under wells. Harvesting of ragi. Cutting withered paddy crop.

Sidhout Taluk.—Ploughing operations under tanks for sowing ragi in some villages where there was rain on the 21st and 22nd of the month.

5. *Cattle*—

Badvél Taluk.—Becoming weak for want of sufficient fodder.

Sidhout Taluk.—In good condition in those parts where there is pasture. Fair elsewhere.

6. *General Remarks on the above*—

Badvél Taluk.—All crops have suffered much and fodder has become scanty. In about four villages bordering the Sidhout taluk there was rain from quarter to half an inch, while in the rest of the taluk there was but a drizzle. Water in wells is getting scanty even for drinking purposes.

Sidhout taluk.—Prospects have improved in about 35 villages out of 72 after the rains of the 21st and 22nd in the northern portion of the taluk. The standing cholum and ragi which were before on the point of withering have revived. The area under these crops is, however, not very large, that under cholum being about a fourth and that under ragi about one-ninth of the total extent of cultivation. These crops will be fit for reaping in about 1½ to 2 months. Till then there will be very little field labour for working classes. I have seen a small number engaged in weeding and planting ragi, but a good number of these were not coolies but members of the field owners' families. The outturn of ragi, which is mostly under wells, would be about half in about 35 villages and about a fourth or less in others, and that of cholum about half in about 25 villages and a fourth or less in others. Except in one or two villages the yield is not expected to exceed 8 annas. The harvesting operations will last from 10 to 0 days. Tank supplies having been very deficient, paddy which used to be cultivated to a pretty large extent was not so cultivated. In places where it was cultivated, it withered for the most part owing to want of water. Some tanks, about 30 in number out of 106 in the taluk, received short supplies after the rain of the 21st and 22nd. But except about half a dozen which received from 1 to 2 months' supply none received more than a few days' (5 to 20 days) water. Not a single big tank was even half full. The largest tank in the taluk (viz., the Vontimitta tank) received no water at all in this month. The present supplies in the tanks, where there is any, is altogether insufficient to raise a wet crop. It is certainly beneficial for the standing dry crops under them, but it is doubtful whether it will save the tender crops which have been sown in the month after the recent rain and which depend entirely upon tank water.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

7. *On works.*—Good.

8. *In villages.*—Good.

9. *Mortality*—

Badvél Taluk.—There were 7 cases of death from cholera.

Sidhout Taluk.—Forty-five deaths from the said cause.

10. *Sickness.*—None in both the taluks except cholera and a few cases of local fever.

11. *Remarks.*—The health of the people is on the whole good in both the taluks though in Badvél taluk the laboring classes are said to be suffering for want of sufficient work.

RELIEF MEASURES.

12. *Relief works in what taluks open.*—Badvél and Sidhout.

13. *Kitchens in what places open and the number fed at each.*—None.

14. *Village Relief.—Number of villages in each taluk for which reports have been received.*—None.

15. *Number of cases of death from want of food with brief note of circumstances.*—None.

16. *Remarks.*—Relief (minor irrigation works) have been opened in Badvél and Sidhout taluks; 30 works have been started in the former and 10 in the latter.

17. GRAIN-SUPPLY.—*Private trade, active or not, whether in rice or dry staple food-grains*—*Badvél taluk.*—Active in rice and in dry staple food-grains. I have seen large quantities of ragi being imported into the taluk from the Sidhout taluk and Nellore district.

Sidhout taluk.—Active in dry staple food-grains.

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18 *State the imports by rail or sea of rice or other staple food-grains if known.*—Not known.

19. *Known or estimated stock in taluks.*—I cannot say that the local supplies have been altogether exhausted. Some well-to-do ryots and a few merchants have got some stock, but the latter are unwilling to expose it for sale in hopes of getting higher prices in future and the former are afraid to do so thinking there will be a great famine next year.

20. *State of markets—Prices at chief markets of principal food-grains*—

Badvél taluk.—In Badvél and Pórumámilla—

Second sort rice	... ...	4½
Cholum	... ...	7½
Ragi	... ...	7½
Cumbu	... ...	8½
Sidhout taluk.—In Sidhout—		
Second sort rice	... ...	7½
Cholum	... ...	4½
Ragi	... ...	7½
Cumbu	... ...	9½

} Local seers per rupee.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

21. *Loans granted for the construction and repair of wells*—

Badvel taluk.—Rs. 610 in the month and Rs. 6,645 up to the end of the month.

Sidhout taluk.—Rs. 200 in the month and Rs. 525 up to the end of the month.

22. *Loans granted for cattle and seed-grains showing particulars for each class.*—None in both the taluks.

23. *Taluks and places visited during the fortnight*—

Pullampet taluk.—Nandalúr.

Badvel taluk.—Badvél.

Sidhout taluk.—Darzipalli, Gollapalli, Dontarampalli, Narasannagaripalli, Mukundapuram, Vontimitta and 4 of its hamlets. Razagudipalli, Kotapad, Madhavaram and 3 of its hamlets. Kurguntapalli and 4 of its hamlets. Mantapampalli, Bhakarapetta and Kanamalapalli.

The Badvél Tahsildar's report was received yesterday. Hence the delay in the submission of this report. Explanation has been called for from the Tahsildar.

8th January 1892,
Periodical No. 27-Eng.

T. RAMA RAU,
Deputy Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From M.R.Ry. R. GOVINDA ROW Naidu Garu, General Charge Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 5th January 1892, Disposal No. 29.

I have the honour to report on the state of season in this division for the month of December 1891.

1. STATE OF COUNTRY—*Crops.*—Cholum and korra were harvested in certain parts. Cholum failed in the parts to the south (Chinnakampalli side) and west (Palagiri side) of the taluk, and in the parts where there was outturn the yield was poor, ranging from 2 to 8 annas, and korra yielded on the average 8 annas. The standing crops under tanks—very little paddy, ragi and korra—are in a precarious condition. Ragi and turmeric under wells are for the present, thriving; but in the Palagiri side ragi under some wells withered and is withering. Those under the river and spring channels are also good except in a few cases. Horse-gram, cotton on dry lands have already to some extent withered. The crops under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal are fair.

2. *Fodder.*—Green fodder is available in small quantities. Cholum and ragi having been recently harvested, stalks are available to some extent throughout the taluk and may last for about three months. The dry fodder is sold at very high prices, four times that in ordinary season. Along the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal green grass is available as usual. In some parts of the taluk old fodder stalks still remain and may last till the next harvest.

3. *Water-supply.*—Supply of drinking water is fair along the Pápaghni and Pennér rivers and also along the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. There is no water in tanks except a few which are now commanded by canal. The water in wells and channels has gone down. In some villages—Nallingayapalli, Yerraguntla, Alidena, Talpanur, Ippapenta and Chinnakampalli—the water-supply has begun to fail.

and indigent labourers. I see at present no hope of any fall in the prices; the demand from outside for local produce is likely to be much pressing, considering the scarcity in the neighbouring districts.

10. The failure of crops having been purely local and partial, there will not be many, requiring aid. The construction of the supply channel at Proddutur, and remetalling the road between Jammalamadugu and Proddutur, already provided for in the budget, will amply answer any present requirements. I have already requested you, in my report about the Jammalamadugu taluk, to direct the Local Fund Engineer to begin to carry out those two works about the end of February next There is no failure of drinking water in the villages visited by me. Cattle are healthy, people generally fatty and strong, quite ready to commit riots, and to fill up the pockets of vakils with any amount of money to defend them before magistrates as verified by my continuous travelling about. There is ample fodder and the few comparatively so-called distressed villages can find any quantity in the adjacent villages. I was surprised to find recently in Narlapad and Chowdur, which are represented to be the worst villages, four or five bandy-loads of straw being vended to certain ryots of Chinna Kemerla and Kothapalle in Jammalamadugu taluk.

The Local Fund Engineer has already been addressed about these two works.

26th December 1891. (Initld.)

11. I submit, herewith, three statements exhibiting the cultivation, rainfall and prices of food-grains for the last five years.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 4th January 1892.

Adverting to your reference on Current No. 2920-Eng., dated 18th December 1891, I have the honour to submit a report on the state of season in the three taluks of my division for the month of December 1891.

I. STATE OF COUNTRY.

1. *Crops*—

Jammalamadugu.—Cholum has been harvested. It is reported to have yielded an outturn varying from 4 to 12 annas. Horse-gram is under the sickle and is estimated to yield an outturn of 8 to 4 annas. The standing crops are paddy, cotton, bengal gram and oil-seeds. They promise a yield of 8 to 12 annas.

Proddutur.—Cholum is reported to have yielded in some villages the full average outturn of 16 annas and in others 8 to 12 annas. The worst affected villages had also 4-anna crop. The other dry crops are in good condition.

Pulivendla.—Paddy, ragi and cholum under channels and wells are in good condition. The crops on unirrigated lands are good in the northern and western parts of the taluk. They have withered or are withering in the villages of the south-eastern parts between Pulivendla and Vempalli. In the other parts of the taluk they are middling. In the Surbha valley, the cumbu crop, which is the staple food crop, has yielded a good outturn. The other dry crops are also in good condition and are likely to yield an outturn of 4 to 8 annas. A separate report has been submitted on the season in this valley.

2. *Fodder* —There is no scarcity at present of fodder in any taluk, though it is more costly than in the normal years.

3. *Water-supply* sufficient for drinking purposes. Tanks are dried up. There is a scanty supply in the river channels. The spring channels in a few villages of the Pulivendla taluk are said to contain no water. There is good supply in wells.

4. *Agricultural operations.*—Cholum and korra are being harvested and fields irrigated. Ragi is being transplanted in Pulivendla taluk.

5. *Cattle.*—Cattle are in good condition. No disease prevails.

6. *General remarks.*—Owing to the deficient fall of rain during the year, a considerable extent of wet ayacut has been left waste. Remissions will be granted after due inquiry in the ensuing jamabandi. The dry crops have not generally failed. They have yielded a fair outturn. The failure of dry crops is confined to very few villages. There is, therefore, no apprehension of distress for the present.

II. CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

7. *On works.*—No relief works have been opened.

8. *In villages.*—People are healthy. No reports of starvation or emaciation received.

9. *Mortality.*—No cases of mortality from starvation have been reported.

10. *Sickness.*—Fever is prevalent in a few villages of the Proddutur taluk. There was cholera in Jammalamadugu in the early part of the month. There have been no attacks since the 8th December.

11. *Remarks.*—The condition of the people is generally good.

III. RELIEF MEASURES.

12 to 15. No relief works opened.

16. *Remarks.*—The harvest of cholum crop affords labour to the working classes. There is, therefore, no necessity to open relief works at present. When the poor find no labour in the fields, *i.e.*, about the middle of the next month, some works will have to be started.

IV. GRAIN SUPPLY.

17. *Private trade active or not.*—Not very active.

18. *Imports by rail or sea of rice or other staple food-grain if known.*—The Tahsildars of Proddutur and Pulivendla report that rice is imported in large quantities into their taluks by rail. The Jammalamadugu Tahsildar reports that the merchants in his taluk obtain supplies of rice from Vallai, Cuddapah taluk, by rail and cholum from Sholapur, Bombay Presidency. I have myself seen several wagons of rice, ragi and cholum imported to Muddanur, Jammalamadugu and Proddutur from Gundala, Bengal Presidency, and Raichur, Gulbarga, Tondur and Yadagiri and Sithapur of the Nizam's dominions. My inquiry disclosed that the grains were purchased at very low rates in the above places, but the Muddanur merchants sold them at exceedingly high rates in the Pulivendla and Simbadripalle markets.

19. *Known or estimated stocks.*—There is sufficient stock of all food-grains. The exact quantity cannot be stated. The Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu reports that there is six months' supply of grain in his taluk, while the Tahsildar of Proddutur says that the quantity may be estimated roughly to amount to 10,000 putties of 520 seers.

20. *State of markets.*—Prices at chief markets of principal food-grains:—

—	Rice.		Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.
	1st sort.	2nd sort.			
Jammalamadugu	4¼	4¾	8½	8½	..
Proddutur	0	6	8	9½	9½
Vontipenta	0	5	8	10	10
Pulivendla	0	4½	8½	9	10

V. AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

21. *Loans granted for the construction and repair of wells.*—No loans were granted during the month. The amount advanced up to the month is given below:—

Jammalamadugu 245; Pulivendla 725 up to the end of November; the Tahsildar has reported the total amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act and has not given the amount granted under the Special Well rules; the total amount he gives is Rs. 1,500; Proddutur, not reported.

22. *Loans granted for cattle and seed-grain showing particular for each class*—

Jammalamadugu	cattle	506
	seed-grain	
Pulivendla ...	cattle	...
	seed-grain	650
Proddutur	... ...	Not reported.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

REPORT on the state of season in the sub-division of Cuddapah during the month of December 1891, from the Sub-Collector, Cuddapah, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 5th January 1892, No. 32.

STATE OF COUNTRY.

Crops—Kadiri.—Harvest later sazza, average yield 4 to 6 annas, and unirrigated korra in parts, outturn not reported.

Standing crops.—Castor-oil fair, expected yield about 8 annas, except in parts where it is stunted, and outturn will be very poor; horse-gram, chama and korra are not flourishing, estimated yield 4 to 6 annas; cotton expected, outturn 8 annas; jonna, under a few wells, is in fair condition.

Madanapalle.—Harvest; paddy outturn 8 to 12 annas; sazza, ragi, jonna yielded, on an average, 4 to 6 annas crop in Madanapalle and Kottakota firkas and 2 to 4 annas crop in Buracoyalakota and Tamballapalle firkas, except on the Peddamandem side of Tamballapalle firka and Sompalle side of Buracoyalakota firka, where the yield was less than 2 annas; sugar-cane outturn 12 annas.

Standing crops.—Sugar-cane, paddy, ragi on dry lands, oil-seeds and pulses; sugar-cane is fair, estimated outturn 12 annas; paddy, expected outturn 12 annas; ragi, expected yield 4 annas; oil-seeds and pulses, on an average, 2 to 4 annas. The area on which wet crops are standing, including well cultivation, is only 470 acres.

Rayachoti.—Harvest; paddy under river channels, outturn not reported.

Standing crops.—Paddy, ragi, oil-seeds, cotton, sugar-cane and horse-gram. In Tsundupalle firka, the standing crops except horse-gram are estimated to yield 8-anna crop and horse-gram 4 to 8 annas crop as it has altogether failed in parts for want of rain. In Ráyachóti firka, horse-gram, oil-seeds, cotton and ragi on dry lands are going back. In Viravilli firka, oil-seeds, horse-gram and dholl are withering. Ragi and paddy under channels and wells are in good condition. In Nulived firka, oil-seeds, which were attacked with caterpillars, are said now to be free from that pest, but have begun to fade, and are said to be in hopeless condition; in fact out of the frying pan into the fire. Horse-gram is not thriving and sugar-cane is estimated to yield a 6-anna crop.

Vayalpad.—Sazza harvested, yield 1 to 8 annas, also ragi and paddy, yield 4 to 8 annas.

Standing crops.—Oil-seeds, dholl, green-gram, horse-gram, fair, in parts withered, in parts affected with insects, estimated yield 1 to 8 annas; sugar-cane and paddy in good condition, estimated yield 2 to 12 annas.

Fodder—Kadiri.—Fodder is running short. Hill grass is being cut and stacked.

Madanapalle.—Green grass is now available in almost all the villages and the rain, which fell during the month, kept the grass springing.

Váyalpád.—Available in Pílér and Yerravaripallem firkas; deficient in other parts.

Ráyachóti.—Available at present. Green grass is almost exhausted. Ryots are taking steps to cut and stack grass from reserved forests.

WATER-SUPPLY.

Kadiri.—Sufficient for drinking purposes except in a very few places. The quantity of rain gauged at Kadiri during the month was 26 cents against an average of 46 cents for the past 10 years, and the total rainfall up to the month was 10·13 inches against 17·48 in 1890, 29·08 in 1889, 18·33 in 1888, 29·82 in 1887 and 26·82 in 1886. There is very little water in the river Pápaghni.

Madanapalle.—Supply of drinking water is getting scarce in parts of the taluk where expenditure has lately been sanctioned from Local funds for the improvement of water-supply. In other parts drinking water can be had, but in no great abundance. Water in agricultural wells is getting low. Many of them are being deepened from State loans. No tanks received any supply this month and those that received partial supply in previous months are also getting dry. Except one or two tanks here and there, none received supply sufficient for cultivation purposes. There was 1·26 inches of rain at Madanapalle during the month against an average of 1·67 for past 10 years. This rain did not, however, extend to the northern parts of the taluk and put no water into irrigation sources, being a very light, though continuous, drizzle.

Ráyachóti.—There was no rainfall in the month. Water-supply is said to be generally sufficient except in some of the villages of Nulived and Ráyachóti firkas, where the wells have become dry and water is obtained with difficulty.

Váyalpád.—Fair in Pílér division; deficient on Gurramkonda side; wells deepened short time ago are failing. In jungles there is no water and cattle are being taken long distances for water. The rain gauged at Váyalpád during the month amounted to ·74 against an average of 1·71 for the past 10 years; second crop raised under some tanks near Pílér. The Tahsildar states that, as the supply in them was not supplemented, portion of the crop raised may wither and the rest may not give full harvest.

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AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Kadiri.—Baling water for jonna under wells and harvest of korra.

Madanapalle.—Ploughing in parts for sowing jonna and paddy, watering sugar-cane and harvesting paddy and other crops.

Ráyachoti.—Watering and weeding standing crops and ploughing for paddy under wells and channels and harvest of paddy.

Váyalpád.—Sowing paddy, weeding, baling water to gardens and cutting grass.

CONDITION OF CATTLE.

Kadiri.—Fair for the time being; no diseases of any kind.

Madanapalle.—The cattle are getting better. No diseases.

Ráyachoti.—The cattle are being taken to the hills. There is cattle-disease in one village of Viracalle firka.

Váyalpád.—The survivors recovering.

Remarks.—

Kadiri.—The Tahsildar reports that there has been no improvement in the state of season and that the prospects are gloomy and that relief works will therefore be necessary in this month. The area under cultivation up to December 1891 is acres 126,050 against acres 174,996 in last year, showing a decrease of 48,946. The decrease has not been explained, but it is no doubt due to the season.

Madanapalle.—The Tahsildar reports that the cultivation accounts show that there has been a decrease of acres 19,532 under dry and an increase of 79 acres under wet compared with the extent cultivated last year. The decrease is due to the unfavorable season. The extent cultivated has yielded a poorer outturn than last year, though the extent of wet cultivation is greater than last year. The crops raised this year were mostly dry crops. The Tahsildar remarks that the season was, on the whole, a failure, and, in his opinion, relief works should be started.

Ráyachoti.—The Tahsildar reports that the concession granted that dry crops raised on wet lands will be charged with only dry rate of assessment has stimulated cultivation, yet even so the average is 127,889 this year against 137,633 last year. The total fall of rain registered up to 31st December 1891 is only 7 inches compared with 13 inches in 1890. The outturn of the crop as a whole cannot have been other than meagre with such a scanty fall. The Tahsildar adds that crops totally failed in some villages except under wells and in most villages they were bad; that the north-east monsoon is a total failure, that prospects are hopeless and famine is inevitable.

I doubt the accuracy of this register, but see my former season reports.
8th January 1892. (Intld.) O. W.-M.

Váyalpád.—Cultivation up to the end of December was—dry 93,670 acres against 92,640, wet 8,690 acres against 10,172. The Tahsildar states that, as the crops first raised failed, the ryots hoped to have a good horse-gram harvest and so sowed their fields; but in the north and north-east of the taluk this crop too has largely failed. He adds that relief works are necessary near Gurramkonda and in the north and north-east of the taluk.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

On works—Kádiri, Madanapalle, Vayalpád, no works opened; Ráyachóti good.

In villages.—Kádiri fair; Madanapalle fair; Váyalpád not good; cooly classes have no sufficient food; well-to-do classes who have grain in stock seem to withhold even to those who are their dependants; Ráyachóti good.

Mortality.

Kadiri—Nil.

Madanapalle.—Increasing mortality from fever.

Váyalpád.—Fifteen deaths from cholera against 15 attacks; very heavy and increasing mortality from fever. The marginal statement gives total deaths and deaths from fever month by month since April.

	Total deaths.	Deaths from fever.
April	100	85
May	131	109
June	138	100
July	169	122
August	187	149
September	213	176
October	245	176
November	392	276
December	Not available.	

Rayachóti.—Four deaths from cholera against 6 attacks; increasing mortality from fever.

Sickness.—Kádiri none; Madanapalle *nil*; other than fever; Váyalpád, fever in Pílér and Yerravaripallem firkas, some cases proving fatal; Ráyachóti fevers.

Remarks.—The excessive mortality in Váyalpád taluk is due to fever and not in any sense to famine. I have brought the matter to District Surgeon's notice already and have ordered free distribution of fever medicines by Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildar, and Tahsildar.

Fever has been bad in Pilér for several months past for some unexplained causes, the cold and damp there no doubt helping it.

8th January 1892. (Intld.) O. W.-M.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Relief works in what taluks open—Kadiri, Madanapalle, Váyalpad, nil. The number of coolies employed in the week ending 26th December 1891 on irrigation works, &c., is given below :—

—	Major irrigation.	Minor irrigation works.	Roads, &c.	Railway.	On wells dug on loans.
Madanapalle	150	10	120	576	408
Váyalpád	..	..	128	200	1,640
Ráyachóti	..	72	152	..	40
Kadiri	..	.	..	1,500	200

Rayachoti.—A number of minor irrigation works in progress; the number of those employed on wells dug on loans, as given by Váyalpád Tahsildar, is misleading.

POOR-HOUSES—

Kadiri, Madanapalle, Ráyachóti and *Váyalpád.*—None.

VILLAGE RELIEF—

Kadiri, Madanapalle, Váyalpád, and *Ráyachóti.*—None.

NUMBER OF CASES OF DEATHS FROM WANT OF FOOD, WITH BRIEF NOTE OF CIRCUMSTANCES, IF POSSIBLE.—

Kadiri, Madanapalle, Váyalpád and *Ráyachóti.*—*None.*

REMARKS—

Kadiri.—The Tahsildar reports that the only persons for whom work will be wanted after railway work is over are Malas, Madigas, Boyas, Sugalies, Erikalas and Muhammadans, but remarks that things have not as yet come to such a stage as to induce workmen to accept work at famine rates of wages. The Tahsildar is, however, under the impression that not more than 1 anna 5 pies can be earned as famine wage. I have given him correct information.

Madanapalle.—The people in the north of the taluk are anxiously waiting for the opening of relief works. The Tahsildar, who is now in that quarter, reports that he expects 300 or 400 to attend the relief works as soon as opened and that these numbers will gradually increase. There is some cry for work towards the east of Madanapalle town and near Sampallem, but it is doubtful if they will come for famine wages yet. I will watch them carefully.

Váyalpád.—Works necessary in the north-west of the taluk. Part of this tract will be relieved by the work shortly to be opened at Kalicherla in Madanapalle taluk. Beforelong it will be necessary to open works in Váyalpád taluk itself about Saremadugu. Some of the Muhammadan gosha females suffer a good deal. The Tahsildar states that they want some help in the shape of money-dole. The question of opening kitchens will be considered. I think it is hardly necessary yet.

Ráyachóti.—The Tahsildar reports that the food supply with most people is getting reduced. The wealthier ryots who still hold stocks will not part with them. The poorer classes have next nothing to eat; some of them eat leaves of Devadari * (*Seethia Indica*) and vustikayalu and others live on one meal a day; still the taluk has got sufficient grain, which the Tahsildar expects will last till the end of February or at latest March.† Relief works will shortly be opened at Nulivedu. In many parts of all taluks there is work at present to be had in ploughing and sowing paddy and cholum under wells. Where wells are scarce the pinch is being felt. After the well cultivation will come the sugarcane harvest, which again will employ large numbers of

This Tahsildar is a new man and knows nothing of the taluk; his platitudes need not be regarded.

(Intld.) O. W.-M.

* They have been mixing these with their food ever since I came to the district and probably before.
† Or April or May?

laborers in those parts where sugarcane is extensively grown. After the sugarcane harvest and the harvest of well lands, that is, at the end of March and beginning of April, there will, I anticipate, be a rush to relief works. I should not be surprised if there be 15,000 persons on relief in April and May.

In the whole sub-division presumably.

(Intld.) O. W.-M.

GRAIN-SUPPLY—

Private trade active or not, whether in rice or dry staple food-grains—

Kadiri.—Private trade not active.

Madanapalle.—Private trade not active.

Váyalpád.—Private trade not active.

Ráyachóti.—Private trade not active.

STATE OF IMPORTS BY RAIL OR SEA OF RICE OR OTHER STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS—

Kadiri.—Nil.

Madanapalle.—A private importation of 58 bags of rice by rail. Some importation by road by merchants.

Váyalpád.—The Railway line opened for traffic on 1st January. Rice being imported.

Ráyachóti.—Nil.

KNOWN OR ESTIMATED QUANTITY—

Kadiri.—Two thousand and five hundred putties.

Madanapalle.—Many of the rich ryots and merchants have large stocks, but the Tahsildar says it is difficult to estimate them.

Váyalpád.—Quantity not reported.

Ráyachóti.—Quantity not reported.

State of market.—The subjoined table shows the prices current during the several weeks of the month :—

—	For week ending 5th December 1891.				For week ending 12th December 1891.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madanapalle	7·60	15·00	12·64	13·05	7·47	14·25	11·06	11·06
Váyalpád	6·72	13·60	15·34	14·87	7·51	14·50	14·66	14·09
Ráyachótt	7·47	16·50	12·64	15·22	7·47	16·27	12·64	15·60
Kadiri	6·60	16·50	14·80	14·80	6·60	16·50	14·80	14·80
Pilór	7·40	19·80	16·50	16·50	7·40	19·80	16·50	16·50

—	For week ending 19th December 1891.				For week ending 26th December 1891.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madanapalle	7·47	13·50	11·06	12·32	7·47	13·50	11·06	12·32
Váyalpád	7·22	14·67	13·30	12·52	7·28	14·56	12·64	12·42
Ráyachóti	7·47	15·75	12·64	14·50	7·47	15·75	12·64	14·50
Kadiri	6·60	16·50	14·80	14·80	6·60	16·50	14·80	14·80
Pilér	7·71	19·80	16·50	16·50	7·71	19·80	16·50	16·50

STATE OF LOANS.—The transactions relating to loans for sinking wells, &c., are detailed below.

I.—Loans granted for the repair and construction of wells.

Taluks.	Number of wells sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount ordered to be disbursed for 1st instalment.	Amount ordered to be disbursed for 2nd instalment.	Number of wells completed.	Number in which recoveries have been ordered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
Madanapalle	89	11,750 0 0	6,000 0 0	1,310 0 0	7	5
Váyalpád	196	20,538 0 0	10,269 0 0	3,748 0 0	11	3
Ráyachóti	214	24,242 0 0	12,121 0 0	2,482 8 0	24	14
Kadiri	99	14,110 0 0	6,717 8 0	106 0 0	1	3

Taluks.	Allotment.	Amount disbursed from 1st April to 31st December 1891.	Number of wells inspected by Tahsildar.	Number of wells inspected by Sub-Collector.	Number of pending applications.	
					Number.	Amount.
8		9	10	11	12	13
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.
Madanapalle	15,630 0 0	6,415 0 0	40	..	135	18,614 0 0
Váyalpád	21,700 0 0	12,235 8 0	72	..	25	2,670 0 0
Ráyachóti	21,150 0 0	12,693 8 0	Not reported.			
Kadiri	15,370 0 0	5,157 8 0	8	39	Not reported.	

II.—Loans granted for cattle and seed-grains.

Taluks.	Number of applications sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.	Purpose for which granted.	Allotment.	Amount disbursed since 1st April 1891.
		RS.		RS.	RS.
Madanapalle	23	1,550	Purchase of cattle.	1,900	1,070
Váyalpád	7	430		500	430
Ráyachóti	12	850		600	* 850
Kadiri					

* The allotment has been exceeded; an explanation will be obtained and transfer of funds sanctioned.

Places visited—

Kadiri taluk.—Nil.

Madanapalle taluk.—Basinikonda, Machireddigaripalle, Rachunetivaripalle, Kottavaripalle, Kukkarazupalle, Mudived, Kurubulakota, Ongallu and Veligallu.

Váyalpád taluk.—Sangusamudram, Cheteboyanepalle, Cherlapalle, Amilepalle, Tarigonda, Váyalpád and Guramkonda.

Ráyachóti taluk.—Chinnamanderu, Gorlamudivedu and Ráyachóti.

Resolution—dated 21st January 1892, No. 43.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. During December there was a fair amount of rain in the Madanapalli and Pullampet taluks and some of the eastern and northern villages of Sidhout which materially improved prospects in those localities, as well as some light showers in parts of Váyalpád and Pílér, which, though they have slightly improved the pasture, have

not been of much further value. There was also one light shower at Kadiri; no rain fell elsewhere. As shown in the subjoined table, this followed throughout the district a deficient south-west monsoon, a light rainfall in October, and an almost complete failure during November. Everywhere, except at Pílér in Váyalpád taluk, the north-east monsoon rainfall has been exceedingly deficient:—

Stations.	April to September.		October.		November.		December.		October to December.	
	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.
Chitvél	16·32	12·70	11·39	4·75	6·99	1·10	2·82	2·22	21·20	8·07
Pullampet	19·24	11·58	10·26	5·20	8·38	0·81	2·81	0·79	21·45	6·86
Sidhout	20·93	14·73	7·30	2 24	4·73	0·75	1·20	0·72	13·23	3·71
Badvél	16·33	9·00	6·57	1·75	5·17	0·64	1·12	0·53	12·86	2·92
Cuddapah	22 24	12·93	6·82	2·55	3·82	0·22	0·87	..	11·51	2·77
Kamalápuram	17·06	12·84	6·62	1·82	3·73	0·97	0·54	..	10·89	2·79
Proddutur	18·80	9·33	4·42	3·02	2·25	..	0·44	..	7·11	3·02
Jammalamadugu	14·94	9·03	4·30	3·82	1·87	0·16	0·31	..	6·48	3·98
Pulivendla	13·33	4·22	4 91	2·08	2·41	1·91	0·36	..	7·68	3·99
Kadiri	17·74	5·16	6·34	4·22	2·59	0·20	0·47	0·26	9·40	4·68
Ráyachóti	14·88	4·80	5·38	2·03	4·15	..	0·94	..	10·47	2·03
Pílér	18·30	12·41	7·78	7·25	3·65	..	2·23	1·32	13·66	8·57
Váyalpád	15·22	8·96	6·35	1·89	4·41	0·17	1·27	0·74	12·03	2·80
Madanapalle	15·56	8·11	6·70	3·42	4·32	1·56	1·18	1·26	12·20	6·24
District average ..	17·21	9·71	6·39	3·29	4·02	0·61	1·02	0·56	11·43	4·46

3. The Collector reports that the southern portion of the Sidhout taluk, which did not benefit by the December rain, is in a bad state. In Badvél there has been no improvement since the report submitted with Board's Proceedings, dated 11th December 1891, No. 788, was made, and the situation becomes graver. In Cuddapah taluk the situation is not serious, nor is it in Proddutur or Jammalamadugu, as a good deal of crop has been secured generally, though in a few villages the loss has been large. In Pulivendla also there is no likelihood of general distress, and no anxiety need be felt regarding Pullampet; but in all the upland taluks of the sub-division the crops have been very poor and widespread distress is considered imminent. From the subjoined statement it will be seen that the area of dry land reported to have been sown up to December—say the 20th—was for the whole district in excess of the average, the Madanapalle and Kadiri taluks alone showing a deficiency. In the latter taluk the deficiency was very large. On the wet land the district sowings show only a small deficiency up to date, but as compared with the total year's wet sowings the deficiency is acres 66,500 or about 34 per cent., and so many of the tanks are dry that it is improbable that much more wet land will be brought under cultivation during the year. In the sub-division taluks where very few tanks have received any appreciable supply, the fact that the deficiency on this class of lands up to date is comparatively small is ascribed to the fact that dry crops have been raised on wet lands to a large extent. In Pullampet the area sown is in excess of the average up to December, but a large area of wet land has yet to be accounted for. In Sidhout and Badvél the area sown up to December is not greatly deficient, but there is a large area of wet land still lying waste in the latter taluk, which is not likely to be cultivated. In Cuddapah most of the wet land has been sown, and the Collector's remark that "there will be enormous remissions under wet waste" is not understood. In the remaining taluks the area of wet land is unimportant. Under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which irrigates parts of the Jammalamadugu, Proddutur and Cuddapah taluks, the crops are said to be good, but no particulars as to the area of these are furnished. The Collector is requested to furnish this information in his next report. There is no reason why the area cultivated under the canal in the current year should not rival that cultivated in the last famine which amounted to 17,000 acres. Special endeavours should be made in the present season to facilitate the spread of irrigation. Elsewhere than under the canal, what paddy there is generally in poor condition.

Taluks.	Dry cultivation.				
	Sowings				Total for the year. *
	During December.		April to December.		
	Average. *	1891.	Average. *	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pullampet	7,166	5,085	49,856	57,976	68,363
Sidhout	5,579	5,921	27,783	32,257	35,421
Badvél	7,212	5,162	67,067	70,975	74,444
Cuddapah	18,020	8,204	144,605	157,375	165,499
Proddutur	5,950	4,338	131,776	133,996	139,536
Jammalamadugu	2,643	12,938	175,103	181,424	178,924
Pulivendla	8,400	8,775	174,461	181,509	184,477
Kadiri	14,419	15,444	164,309	117,241	199,410
Rayachóti	5,135	4,741	104,334	131,438	122,039
Váyalpád	7,779	4,347	87,758	93,756	102,570
Madanapalle	3,235	2,720	115,125	102,686	122,984
District * ..	96,432	77,675	1,247,878	1,260,633	1,386,823

Taluks.	Wet cultivation.				
	Sowings				Total for the year.*
	During December.		April to December.		
	Average. *	1891.	Average. *	1891.	
7	8	9	10	11	
Pullampet	2,144	2,847	14,032	17,793	29,366
Sidhout	1,282	2,239	9,654	9,290	12,639
Badvél	1,790	1,623	16,058	14,996	22,903
Cuddapah	4,070	2,361	20,261	20,088	23,458
Proddutur	484	923	8,946	8,688	9,711
Jammalamadugu	446	829	6,499	6,180	7,433
Pulivendla	792	807	11,217	7,061	10,097
Kadiri	894	1,216	8,799	8,105	17,702
Rayachóti	2,164	1,433	12,116	11,854	19,328
Váyalpád	976	922	9,855	8,778	27,435
Madanapalle	1,861	1,200	11,885	10,187	27,319
District * ..	16,708	16,400	128,920	123,020	195,377

* Average of three years ending 1889–90 for taluks and five years ending 1890–91 for the district.

Agricultural operations still continue under wells, where also some sowings are still being made. Under wells and channels the crops are fair, but generally the standing crops are stated to be withering or withered over large areas in the sub-division taluks and Badvél, as well as in parts of Sidhout, Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks. In the sub-division taluks, however, the chief food-crops have been already harvested, and the standing crops are mainly horsegram and castor. The outturn of the main food-crops was, as stated in previous monthly reports, very poor, though there was no general total failure. The prospects of the cotton crop in the main division are poor and generally the cereals are yielding badly.

4. The prices of the two great staple food-grains of the district—cholum and cumbu—rose very greatly during the month, and, though those for cholum have been rather easier since its close, are generally above the scarcity rates; the exceptions now being for cholum at Pílér, Kadiri and Pulivendla and for cumbu at Rayachóti and Proddutur. Cumbu is the staple crop of the sub-division and cholum that of the rest of the district. Ragi also sold everywhere except at Kadiri, Proddutur and in Pullampet above scarcity rates, whilst rice is dearer everywhere except at Proddutur. Particulars are given below.

Stations.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.									
	Rice, second sort.					Cholum.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	9th January.	1891.			Normal for December.	9th January.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chitvél	9·23	9·79	7·47	15·39	7·42	16·26	..	..	26·86	..
Pullampet	10·04	9·48	8·30	16·10	8·25	16·80	15·89	12·64	26·46	..
Sidhout	9·55	9·13	7·05	13·94	7·42	15·80	15·41	12·24	22·75	11·85
Badvél	9·13	8·50	7·47	14·22	7·42	18·17	17·38	12·54	26·27	12·05
Cuddapah	10·37	9·13	7·88	12·87	7·83	18·38	16·38	12·64	25·24	13·43
Kamalápuram	9·96	10·37	8·71	13·54	8·66	17·38	15·41	12·64	27·03	..
Proddutur	12·25	12·12	9·96	14·05	9·90	19·13	15·80	12·82	26·89	12·84
Jammalamadugu	9·88	9·48	8·38	12·61	7·83	21·17	15·58	13·35	25·01	13·43
Pulivendla	9·55	8·30	7·47	14·19	7·42	18·96	18·96	..	29·39	14·22
Kadiri	11·21	9·13	6·85	16·07	6·60	20·54	17·38	14·22	36·54	14·22
Rayachóti	9·96	9·13	7·47	14·45	7·42	17·38	16·99	12·64	40·88	12·25
Pílér	9·13	8·71	7·47	17·93	7·01	16·59	17·38	11·85	..	15·80
Váyalpád	10·19	8·68	7·42	17·75	8·25	16·73	15·67	13·55	..	12·64
Madanapalle	10·36	8·71	7·47	17·20	7·83	16·02	15·01	11·40	37·48	11·85
District average ..	10·10	9·30	7·80	15·10	7·80	17·80	16·40	12·70	30·40	12·94
Scarcity rates ..	9·7					13·7				

Stations.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee—*cont.*									
	Cumbu.					Ragi.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	9th January.	1891.			Normal for December.	9th January.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Chitvél	16·96	16·68	13·18	28·79	13·05	19·50	18·90	15·87	31·43	15·00
Pullampet	17·36	16·12	11·64	24·65	11·60	19·45	17·90	13·63	28·35	14·25
Sidhout	18·49	17·40	13·05	23·49	13·05	19·50	18·00	14·25	27·30	13·50
Badvél	17·04	16·12	11·41	23·82	10·88	21·18	19·13	13·12	27·03	13·12
Cuddapah	17·40	15·23	12·69	29·36	12·32	18·35	16·50	12·75	30·37	13·50
Kamalápuram	..	..	..	21·75	..	17·25	16·13	13·50	27·79	13·50
Proddutur	18·06	15·60	13·77	24·34	13·77	19·59	17·15	14·25	28·58	14·25
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	26·61	..	21·00	14·11	11·10	27·04	12·75
Pulivendla	..	..	..	29·29	..	19·50	18·00	14·25	30·45	13·50
Kadiri	15·20	15·95	13·05	36·83	13·05	18·59	20·00	15·00	38·25	15·00
Rayachóti	16·68	17·40	14·50	34·52	13·77	19·50	19·50	15·00	36·15	14·25
Pílér	12·50	15·59	14·14	39·44	12·32	18·93	18·93	15·37	42·30	13·50
Váyalpád	14·17	15·08	13·15	34·22	12·32	19·06	18·38	14·37	38·40	13·50
Madanapalle	14·50	13·41	12·48	34·67	11·60	21·05	18·38	14·04	44·24	13·50
District average ..	16·20	15·90	13·00	31·00	12·52	19·50	17·90	14·04	33·90	13·79
Scarcity rates ..	13·1					14·7				

The prevailing high prices are pressing on the poorer classes everywhere, except where field work at the harvest still remains, and it has been found necessary to start works for their employment in Badvél in the main division and in Rayachóti and Madanapalle, two of the sub-division taluks. In Badvél 791 persons were employed on minor irrigation works on the 2nd January and in Rayachóti 171, and since the commencement of the current month two road works have been opened, one at Nuliveed in the Rayachóti taluk and one at Kalicherla in the Madanapalle taluk. The numbers resorting to each of these roads on the first four days are shown on the margin. In the sub-division taluks a considerable number of coolies still find employment on the railway works, in sinking wells

	Nuliveed.	Kalicherla.
First day	472	375
Second day	726	638
Third day	810	699
Fourth day	441	751

by the aid of State loans, for which large advances have already been made, and in grass cutting, and the numbers resorting to works just at present are no very accurate gauge of the numbers likely to need employment hereafter. It does not, however, appear to the Commissioner that there is at present any very severe distress in the sub-division, and he would put down 15,000 as the maximum number likely to need relief in the four sub-division taluks. The Commissioner in his recent visits to the sub-division saw no emaciated persons, and the condition of those resorting to the works was certainly good. It was noticed that the Pariah labourers, Malas and Madigas, who are generally the first to suffer, were hardly represented at all at the works, which were resorted to almost mainly by the small cultivators.

The Commissioner saw no reason to anticipate any failure of supplies of grain in the sub-division, though prices will probably continue very high. It will be necessary perhaps, at an early date, to open additional works in the affected centres in the sub-division taluks as well as in the southern part of Sidhout and in Badvél. The Collector has been called upon to submit a selected list of works for this purpose. He has started the clearance of prickly-pear at Badvél, and he urges that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to improve the sanitary condition of Cuddapah town, and the Board recommends that the Public Works Department may be urged to expedite the preparation of the estimates alluded to in paragraph 13 of his letter in view to the possibility of it becoming necessary to find work for large numbers there later on.

In the sub-division taluks further roads are not required except perhaps one or two short lengths, and the attention of the Sub-Collector should be directed to the minor irrigation works. Much useful work can be carried out on these, and the presence of the Public Works Department officer lately deputed to do duty in the sub-division will enable the Sub-Collector to satisfy himself that the labour spent on these works will not be thrown away.

5. Up to the 2nd January loans to the amount shown in the following statement had been made:—

Taluks.	Loans				Wells	
	For wells.		For the feeding, purchase of cattle and seed-grain, &c.		Completed.	Under construction.
	Sanctioned.	Disbursed.	Sanctioned.	Disbursed.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Pullampet	5,100	4,400	200	200	11	12
Sidhout	525	525	..	..	..	4
Badvél	10,170	6,095	200	200	1	46
Cuddapah	6,300	4,625	606	506	16	43
Proddatur	100	50	100	100	..	1
Jammalamadugu	240	120	500	500	..	1
Pulivendla	1,175	750	730	650	1	9
Kadiri	13,435	9,345	3,450	850	1	53
Rayachoti	24,822	12,693	430	430	17	165
Vayalpád	20,958	12,296	2,200	1,770	11	174
Madanapalle	11,775	6,790	..	..	10	77
Total ..	94,600	57,689	8,416	5,206	68	585

Marked progress has been chiefly confined to the taluks of the sub-division, although there has been some in the eastern taluks of the district. Much credit is due to Mr. Atkinson for the interest taken by him in the promotion of well-digging, a work to which he is devoting all his energies with, as the Commissioner found, marked success.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Cuddapah.
" Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

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ORDER—dated 2nd February 1892, No. 115, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Collector's suggestions in paragraph 13 of his letter will be considered in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
" the Public Works Department. Send in Ms.

Exd. A. Aubert.

75 Copies.

P. W. CURRENT No. 1114

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

REVENUE.

20 S.C

Issued

Recd. Rept. 3.2.92 *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd February 1892, No. 115.

FEBRUARY.

B 3940
8/2

Season, Cuddapah.

Board's Proceedings submitting report of the Collector on the state of the season for December 1891, recorded with remark.

394/11

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

READ—the following letter from O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Balapanur, 9th January 1892, Ref. on C. No. 2914-Eng.:—

I have the honour to forward my report on the state of the season in the district for December 1891 with the Divisional officers' reports * and two statements.

2. *Sub-division.*—The condition of affairs has not mended, and the little rain that fell in Madanapalle, although it improved pasture and gram crops, did not increase the water-supply, which is a great difficulty there after the long drought and which must affect well irrigation, although the Sub-Collector is by constant advances getting the ryots to deepen their wells. Agricultural labour is still available in most parts, but no doubt the opening of the works settled at the Christmas conference by His Excellency the Governor and the Commissioner will attract many candidates. The condition of the people is reported good on the whole, though the Ráyachóti Tahsildar, who cannot be expected to know yet much of his people's habits, as he is new to the place, reports that the people are eating "Devadari" leaf and one meal a day. The latter, if a good meal, is quite sufficient to support a healthy person, even a European in this country, as I have seen in my own experience; and as to the "Devadari" leaves, it is customary to mix them in food in all bad times. There is, no doubt, a disagreeable tendency to withhold grain, but we must trust to the new rail and private enterprise to counteract this.

* Sidhout Deputy Collector's No. 27, dated 8th January 1892.
Sidhout Deputy Collector's demi-official, dated 25th December 1891.
Cuddapah Deputy Collector's No. 29, dated 5th January 1892.
Sub-Collector's No. 32, dated 5th January 1892.
Head Assistant Collector's No. 3, dated 4th January 1892.
Head Assistant Collector's No. 3791, dated 23rd December 1891.

3. *Main Division, Cuddapah—Crops.*—With the exception of a few villages in which the crops withered, two of which, about seven miles from Cuddapah, I visited, and some villages in the west, there was a poor harvest of cholum and korra, nothing over a half and much under it owing to drought and blight. Standing crops under wells and channels are generally good, but some are withering along with much of the cotton and gram on dry lands.

4. *Fodder and pasture* are available still, but the latter is limited; of the former, the supply should hold out till the next harvest. The stalk all over the taluk, as far as I have seen, was tolerable.

5. *Water-supply* is failing in some villages.

6. *Agricultural operations.*—Plenty of work for every one since the middle of the month owing to the harvest and stalk-cutting.

7. *Cattle disease.*—None, but cattle losing condition from the dry season.

8. *General.*—There will be enormous remissions under wet waste; hardly a tank has a crop under it, wet or dry. Water was during the month run to the Patha Cuddapah tank ayacut.

9. *Condition of people* is good generally, but Malas and Madigas of the affected villages are becoming thinner. Minor irrigation works will be opened during the current month in the affected parts and would have been commenced already in those two villages, seven miles from Cuddapah, which I mentioned above, but that the Executive Engineer returned me the estimates saying he could give no opinion on them without taking levels, on which I sent them back to him with an appropriate letter; meanwhile the work is not commenced.

10. In Cuddapah town there are 200 beggars shifting for themselves for the most part as best they can, but I have thirty and odd fed daily on relief kitchen rations at an endowed chattram managed now by Government. Sooner or later I suppose these useless and idle persons, who are consuming grain that would be much better eaten by the able-bodied, must come in a regular relief kitchen as private charity contracts unless they die in the interval. I see so far no decadence in their condition, though I have known a good few by sight these many weeks past.

11. The other usual headings of a season report are detailed in the Divisional officer's letter and call for no remarks by me.

12. For works there are some Rs. 11,000 of minor irrigation works scattered over the taluk, which, along with the works specified in the list sent up with my letter, Reference on C. No. 2895-Eng., dated 12th January 1891, will be sufficient for the present.

13. I cannot leave Cuddapah division without remarking, however, on the excellent opportunity we now have for improving the sanitary condition of the town, and I trust that the measures recommended may be carried out during the next six months. These are—

(*a*) The permanent supply of Patha Cuddapah tank by the canal to cost about Rs. 33,000, I believe. The Canal Engineer says he can do the work in six months.

(*b*) The breaching of the anicut at the jail and the levelling of the Boogari bed and the partial filling up the present supply channel of the Patha Cuddapah tank with spoil from the bed of the channel. For this work the Sanitary Engineer kindly sent me a sketch of the levels and I have asked the Executive Engineer to prepare estimates for the same. I have no idea of the cost of this scheme; I cannot think it is above a very few thousands.

(*c*) The digging of the great drainage channel (about 1 mile in length) outside the town as suggested by Mr. Jones; about this I do not know if estimates are under preparation. In all these works ordinary labour will find plenty of employment and I trust the present year may see them all completed.

14. *The Sidhout Division.*—The Divisional officer has sent no report, * but I enclose the Tahsildar's report and a demi-official from the Deputy Collector regarding matters in Sidhout.

* Since received and enclosed.

15. Generally I may say that Pullampet needs no remark; I saw its condition during the month; all well.

16. Badvél remains *in statu quo*; there was some drizzle about the 21st which did no good. Minor irrigation works have been started and between 800 and 900 persons resorted to them. There is no prospect of my getting there till towards the end of the month as an examination from the 20th onwards ties me to head-quarters. I have, however, applied for a sum to employ people at Badvél, near which there are no minor irrigation works and many unemployed laborers, but the Commissioner refused to sanction the money and the matter is under inquiry. I have asked for Rs. 1,600 for commencement of the prickly-pear clearance sanctioned by the Commissioner and ordered work to start forthwith. I shall know more of the taluk when I get there; torchlight dacoities have been very prevalent there.

17. As to Sidhout, during the month very fair rain fell in thirty villages on the east and north of the taluk, which have much improved in their condition. Curiously enough the cholum here was mostly planted late and this rain should do it much good; also there is enough water in several tanks to raise a dry crop. The south of the taluk is in a bad state however, the crops have mostly withered, and there is a great outcry for labour at Vontimitta where there are many poor. This has been satisfied by increasing the wage paid for 56 lb. of cut grass to 2 annas and 8 pies daily owing to the distance the people have to go to get it. The selling price will be raised accordingly. The work is supervised departmentally by Forest agency. I have also encouraged the ryots to go themselves to the forests and cut grass free, and I have little doubt, both here and Badvél, this will be taken advantage of. The grass-cutting will not last very long however, and beyond the deepening of a well at Vontimitta there is no other local work available; unless, therefore, I can induce the people to migrate to Pullampet side for the harvests, it will be necessary to open a road relief work soon; there is an estimate ready for a direct road from Sidhout to the Madras line, which the Railway Company have been agitating for for a long time. If it becomes absolutely necessary, I will apply for funds and staff to supervise it.

18. The Head Assistant Collector's division has been well inspected during the month. In Jammalamadugu there are 7 villages which fared badly, in Pulivendla some 12 or 13, and in Proddutur none. Crops generally varied much; some cholum gave a very poor outturn and some very fair. Cotton and gram are moderate to bad. In the north of Jammalamadugu, which I visited during the month, there are many Mala Christians of the London Mission; they weave and spin and looked well, but they may find it difficult hereafter to get on well. In the north-west of Jammalamadugu, which I have also visited, there are few Malas in the worst villages and most are ryots and laborers.

19. I am now just among the poor villages of Pulivendla, in which, however, the Surabhu valley, lately inquired after by the Commissioner, is not included, and it has had a tolerable season as far as dry crops go. On the whole but for Exeter Hall I would not stir a finger to start relief works in any part of this division; for 15 successive years the ryots admit they have had none but good seasons, and all classes ought, therefore, to be able to put up with one indifferent one. But owing to high prices it may go hard hereafter with some of the poor, and there is a list of works, chiefly or all minor irrigation, which can be put in hand. At the most it will come, perhaps, to commencing the minor irrigation works budget supplemented by a few extra works on March 1st instead of on April 1st, and I will apply in due course, with which remark I leave the matter. Some of the Head Assistant Collector's statements in his description of the condition of affairs are both instructive and amusing.

20. On the whole, therefore, the district has seven taluks which require much attention as regards works, viz., the 4 taluks of the sub-division, Badvél, Sidhout, and Cuddapah. I must, however, bring to notice that nearly everywhere throughout the district, except in the immediate neighbourhood of large towns, agricultural wages are invariably paid in grain and therefore the wages of labour have not fallen at all, but in parts where grain has been actually harvested have, in reality, risen much owing to the rise of the money prices of grain. A day's wage in grain will feed one person full for 3 days.

21. During the month I have been 15 days in camp in Sidhout, Proddutur and Jammalamadugu, and also inspected several villages in Cuddapah taluk in the south, west and north-east, and, with the exception of 2 days in Madras, worked all the Christmas holidays.

Enclosure No. 1.

Periodical No. 27-Eng., dated 8th January 1892.

Report on the state of season in the taluks of Badvél and Sidhout of the Sidhout General Charge Deputy Collector's division for the month of December 1891.

State of Country.

1. *Crops*—

In Badvél taluk both wet and dry crops have almost withered away except under wells.

In Sidhout taluk dry crops under wells and tanks, which have received some supplies, are good. Cholum on dry lands in fair condition.

2. *Fodder.*—In Badvél taluk scanty. Dry fodder not procurable except in a very few villages in either taluk. Green grass and hill grass available in several places.

3. *Water-supply*—

Badvél taluk.—There is no water in tanks and channels. The supply in wells is scanty.

Sidhout Taluk.—Improved in wells in the majority of the villages in the Kondur firka and a few villages in the Obalam firka after the rain in the latter part of the month. In this tract tanks also received some supply varying from 5 days to 2 months.

4. *Agricultural operations*—

Badvél Taluk.—Irrigation of standing dry crops under wells. Harvesting of ragi. Cutting withered paddy crop.

Sidhout Taluk.—Ploughing operations under tanks for sowing ragi in some villages where there was rain on the 21st and 22nd of the month.

5. *Cattle*—

Badvél Taluk.—Becoming weak for want of sufficient fodder.

Sidhout Taluk.—In good condition in those parts where there is pasture. Fair elsewhere.

6. *General Remarks on the above*—

Badvél Taluk.—All crops have suffered much and fodder has become scanty. In about four villages bordering the Sidhout taluk there was rain from quarter to half an inch, while in the rest of the taluk there was but a drizzle. Water in wells is getting scanty even for drinking purposes.

Sidhout taluk.—Prospects have improved in about 35 villages out of 72 after the rains of the 21st and 22nd in the northern portion of the taluk. The standing cholum and ragi which were before on the point of withering have revived. The area under these crops is, however, not very large, that under cholum being about a fourth and that under ragi about one-ninth of the total extent of cultivation. These crops will be fit for reaping in about 1½ to 2 months. Till then there will be very little field labour for working classes. I have seen a small number engaged in weeding and planting ragi, but a good number of these were not coolies but members of the field owners' families. The outturn of ragi, which is mostly under wells, would be about half in about 35 villages and about a fourth or less in others, and that of cholum about half in about 25 villages and a fourth or less in others. Except in one or two villages the yield is not expected to exceed 8 annas. The harvesting operations will last from 10 to 20 days. Tank supplies having been very deficient, paddy which used to be cultivated to a pretty large extent was not so cultivated. In places where it was cultivated, it withered for the most part owing to want of water. Some tanks, about 30 in number out of 106 in the taluk, received short supplies after the rain of the 21st and 22nd. But except about half a dozen which received from 1 to 2 months' supply none received more than a few days' (5 to 20 days) water. Not a single big tank was even half full. The largest tank in the taluk (viz., the Vontimitta tank) received no water at all in this month. The present supplies in the tanks, where there is any, is altogether insufficient to raise a wet crop. It is certainly beneficial for the standing dry crops under them, but it is doubtful whether it will save the tender crops which have been sown in the month after the recent rain and which depend entirely upon tank water.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

7. *On works.*—Good.

8. *In villages.*—Good.

9. *Mortality*—

Badvél Taluk.—There were 7 cases of death from cholera.

Sidhout Taluk.—Forty-five deaths from the said cause.

10. *Sickness.*—None in both the taluks except cholera and a few cases of local fever.

11. *Remarks.*—The health of the people is on the whole good in both the taluks though in Badvél taluk the laboring classes are said to be suffering for want of sufficient work.

RELIEF MEASURES.

12. *Relief works in what taluks open.*—Badvél and Sidhout.

13. *Kitchens in what places open and the number fed at each.*—None.

14. *Village Relief.—Number of villages in each taluk for which reports have been received.*—None.

15. *Number of cases of death from want of food with brief note of circumstances.*—None.

16. *Remarks.*—Relief (minor irrigation works) have been opened in Badvél and Sidhout taluks; 30 works have been started in the former and 10 in the latter.

17. GRAIN-SUPPLY.—*Private trade, active or not, whether in rice or dry staple food-grains*—*Badvél taluk.*—Active in rice and in dry staple food-grains. I have seen large quantities of ragi being imported into the taluk from the Sidhout taluk and Nellore district.

Sidhout taluk.—Active in dry staple food-grains.

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18. *State the imports by rail or sea of rice or other staple food-grains if known.*—Not known.

19. *Known or estimated stock in taluks.*—I cannot say that the local supplies have been altogether exhausted. Some well-to-do ryots and a few merchants have got some stock, but the latter are unwilling to expose it for sale in hopes of getting higher prices in future and the former are afraid to do so thinking there will be a great famine next year.

20. *State of markets—Prices at chief markets of principal food-grains*—

Badvél taluk.—In Bavél and Pórumámilla—

Second sort rice	4½
Cholum	7½
Ragi	8¾
Cumbu	7¾

} Local seers per rupee.

Sidhout taluk.—In Sidhout—

Second sort rice	4½
Cholum	7¾
Ragi	9½
Cumbu	9

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

21. *Loans granted for the construction and repair of wells*—

Badvel taluk.—Rs. 610 in the month and Rs. 6,645 up to the end of the month.

Sidhout taluk.—Rs. 200 in the month and Rs. 525 up to the end of the month.

22. *Loans granted for cattle and seed-grains showing particulars for each class.*—None in both the taluks.

23. *Taluks and places visited during the fortnight*—

Pullampet taluk.—Nandalúr.

Badvel taluk.—Badvél.

Sidhout taluk.—Darzipalli, Gollapalli, Dontarampalli, Narasannagaripalli, Mukundapuram Vontimitta and 4 of its hamlets. Razagudipalli, Kotapad, Madhavaram and 3 of its hamlets. Kurguntapalli and 4 of its hamlets. Mantapampalli, Bhakarapetta and Kanamalapalli.

The Badvél Tahsildar's report was received yesterday. Hence the delay in the submission of this report. Explanation has been called for from the Tahsildar.

T. RAMA RAU,
Deputy Collector.

8th January 1892,
Periodical No. 27-Eng.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From M.R.Ry. R. GOVINDA ROW Naidu Garu, General Charge Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 5th January 1892, Disposal No. 29.

I have the honour to report on the state of season in this division for the month of December 1891.

1. STATE OF COUNTRY—*Crops.*—Cholum and korra were harvested in certain parts. Cholum failed in the parts to the south (Chinnakampalli side) and west (Palagiri side) of the taluk, and in the parts where there was outturn the yield was poor, ranging from 2 to 8 annas, and korra yielded on the average 8 annas. The standing crops under tanks—very little paddy, ragi and korra—are in a precarious condition. Ragi and turmeric under wells are for the present, thriving; but in the Palagiri side ragi under some wells withered and is withering. Those under the river and spring channels are also good except in a few cases Horse-gram, cotton on dry lands have already to some extent withered. The crops under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal are fair.

2. *Fodder.*—Green fodder is available in small quantities. Cholum and ragi having been recently harvested, stalks are available to some extent throughout the taluk and may last for about three months. The dry fodder is sold at very high prices, four times that in ordinary season. Along the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal green grass is available as usual. In some parts of the taluk old fodder stalks still remain and may last till the next harvest.

3. *Water-supply.*—Supply of drinking water is fair along the Pápaghni and Pennér rivers and also along the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. There is no water in tanks except a few which are now commanded by canal The water in wells and channels has gone down In some villages—Nallingayapalli, Yerraguntla, Alidena, Talpanur, Ippapenta and Chinnakampalli—the water-supply has begun to fail.

4. *Agricultural operations*—People were engaged in harvesting cholum and green-gram, transplanting ragi in some places, and removing silt from wells. Ragi and turmeric under wells being irrigated by driving mote extensively. In several places fodder is being collected and stored.

5. *Cattle.*—No disease or mortality for want of fodder during the month. In places where fodder is not plentiful, cattle look thin owing to under-feeding, and probably also owing to over-work in driving motes.

6. *General remarks.*—The general state of the division is, for the present, not very bad, though there is reason for apprehending anxiety for water very soon as the wells and springs are falling low and soon expected to be dried up. There is a considerable wet waste under tanks owing to the deficient fall of rain, and consequently a large amount of remission will have to be granted. Dry crops have almost entirely failed in the villages of Chinnakampalli and the villages around it, and also in the villages of Palagiri and others west of Tangedupalli. Some wells in these villages have already dried up.

7. CONDITION OF PEOPLE—*On works.*—No works are going on in the division except the railway bridge work at Kamalápuram which furnishes employment for a few, and these are in good health.

8. *In villages.*—The labouring classes find work enough in cholum harvesting and storing cholum, and here and there people are employed in sinking wells for which loans were granted. The people in villages around the Municipality find work in it. Málás, Mátikás living in the hamlets of affected parts look thin, probably owing to insufficient food.

9. *Mortality.*—Normal.

10. *Sickness.*—No epidemic, except cholera of a mild type in the village of Mamillapalli, 5 miles south of Cuddapah town; slight fever prevails here and there as usual in this season.

11. *Remarks.*—The general condition not bad for the present; but as soon as the cholum and ragi harvest is over, which will be in a fortnight or so, the labouring classes may suffer for want of work. The people on the Chinnakampalli and Ippapenta side have already felt want of employment, and are looking for employment in remote villages where harvest of cholum and ragi is going on.

12. RELIEF MEASURES—*Relief works.*—Not opened as yet anywhere.

13. *Kitchens.*—None. A few—about 30—helpless persons are served with one meal in the Muthyala Seshu's choultry, which is now under Government management.

14. *Village relief.*—None.

15. *Deaths from want of food.*—None.

16. *Remarks.*—Private charity has already diminished to an appreciable extent and minor irrigation works may be opened in the affected parts as relief works, especially in the Chinnakampalli and Palagiri sides.

17. GRAIN-SUPPLY—*Private trade.*—Not active. Import has gone down.

18. *Imports by rail.*—Not exactly known, but some quantities of cholum were imported into Cuddapah town.

19. *Estimated stock.*—Rich land-owners and sowcars have reserved large quantities of grain, enough to supply the people until another harvest, but all reserved for use in future as they expect still further rise in prices.

20. STATE OF MARKET—*Prices at chief markets*:—

	Cuddapah town. LOCAL SEERS.	Kamalápur. LOCAL SEERS.
Rice, second sort	4¾	5
Cholum, white	8	8¼
Do. yellow	8¼	Not sold.
Ragi	9	9
Cumbu	8½	Not sold.

21. *Agricultural loans.*—Loans granted for the construction of wells in the month:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Under special well rules	525	0	0
Do. ordinary do.	75	0	0
Total ...	600	0	0

22. Loans granted for cattle and seed-grains—

	RS.	A.	P.
Purchase of cattle	100	0	0
Do. of seed-grains	*Nil*		

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ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 23rd December 1891, No. 3791.

I have the honour to report the result of my inspection of the state of season of the Proddutur taluk.

2. At the outset I must note that this taluk is very fortunate in having the Kurnool canal as its chief irrigation source, 25 villages being supplied thereby. In the east of the tract dependent on the canal are the regions interspersed with the offshoots of the Nallamalais. Here too the country is good. In this portion there are seven villages supplied with hill springs, which, though not as plentiful as usual, have yet such quantities of water as would keep up the cultivation under them in a healthy condition. Here too are most of the rain-fed tanks of the taluk; the Mydukúr tank has had the best supply (¾) this year. Other tanks have had very small quantities. The only tank dependent on the Yerramalais—Kalamada—received a partial supply. Of the tanks in Duvúr and Velavali, the former, a large one, had no supplies. But both these villages are situated in the canal tract.

3. The Pennér runs through the southern border of the taluk, supplying seven villages with channels. The supply of water in these, less abundant than usual, there having been no good freshes in the river, is such as will last till the crops under them are matured. Of course, in the month of June last, there were freshes in it waist deep. I find the country between Proddutur-Nandyalampet road and the Pennér to be prosperous, more so than in the canal region, having been favoured with timely rains. The portion of the taluk needing any attention is that stretching to the west of the *Kundu* and bordering on Jammalamadugu. Here the villages are entirely dry, the soil being regur.

4. This portion is, I must note, not at all bad. I inspected a number of villages; most of them were in an excellent condition, the jonna having yielded more than the average outturn—16, 12 and 8 annas. The failure of crops, which is the howling cry of every ryot whom I meet, like a booming owl in a deserted village, is too partial and local. The villages represented to be the worst are Parlapad, Chowdur, Nandyalampet, Settivaripalle, Yellampalle, Chennarzupalle, Varipenta and Ganjikunta In the first two villages the yield of jonna ranges from 8 to 4 annas, while in the rest the outturn is not less than 4 annas. One curious fact in these villages is that in one field the crop is good, while in an adjoining field or portion of it the crop is withering. My observation leads me to conclude that the late sown crops have not properly matured, while the more wary ryots who were profited by the earlier rains have been well favoured owing to the care and labour bestowed on ploughing their lands. The fall of rain up to October (12 inches in the cusbah; it must have been more to the east of it) was not disappointing. It was in November, at a period when the crops should be maturing, that there was a failure affecting the outturn. Rich soils requiring more manure and moisture are stated to fail, while other soils have been able to keep up.

5. The result is that the average yield in these lands will be less. In the area bordering on Jammalamadugu, cholum, cotton and indigo are most grown. The outturn of cholum grown this side, which should supply the needs of the taluk, will be two-thirds in some parts and half in others, such as Korrapád, Arakatavemula, Gopavaram, Kamanur, Nakkalapalle, Velavali and Chinna Settipalli. The effect on the cotton crop does not seem very marked. It will be seen from the annexed statement that the acreage (for the entire taluk) under cultivation has not decreased.

6. It must be submitted that the crops under wells in all the villages inspected by me are very prosperous; in most the outturn looks bumper.

7. The ryots have been worrying me for dry remissions. Their request is decidedly arbitrary as established by my inspection and observation. There has been no total failure on any large perceptible scale. They are also greedy to have their kists suspended. I must respectfully assure you that all such applications are made through the setting up of wily and mean village officers as proved by my experience gained in my recent tourings. Remissions will have to be granted for wet waste, which is considerable. There will be a corresponding deficit under tirwajasti and fasaljasti. The probable remissions may not exceed Rs. 18,000 as estimated by the Tahsildar.

8. The prices of food-grains are high. The jonna, which is the staple food-grain, has risen above the scarcity rate and also second-sort rice. These high prices, which have been steady for some time, tells hard on the landless poor and the agricultural labourers. But there is no such distress nor real famine as to invoke State intervention. I have not received a single complaint of starvation nor have I noticed any emaciated in my constant riding about from village to village for the last seven or eight weeks.

9. If these high prices continue to rise abnormally through the base and lawless combination of the mercenary Komati grain sellers, whom I do not hesitate to describe as blood-suckers, and if the cotton and indigo crops fail totally, it will be a question to consider how to protect the needy

and indigent labourers. I see at present no hope of any fall in the prices; the demand from outside for local produce is likely to be much pressing, considering the scarcity in the neighbouring districts.

10. The failure of crops having been purely local and partial, there will not be many requiring aid. The construction of the supply channel at Proddutur, and remetalling the road between Jammalamadugu and Proddutur, already provided for in the budget, will amply answer any present requirements. I have already requested you, in my report about the Jammalamadugu taluk, to direct the Local Fund Engineer to begin to carry out those two works about the end of February next There is no failure of drinking water in the villages visited by me. Cattle are healthy, people generally fatty and strong, quite ready to commit riots, and to fill up the pockets of vakils with any amount of money to defend them before magistrates as verified by my continuous travelling about. There is ample fodder and the few comparatively so called distressed villages can find any quantity in the adjacent villages. I was surprised to find recently in Narlapad and Chowdur, which are represented to be the worst villages, four or five bandy-loads of straw being vended to certain ryots of Chinna Kemerla and Kothapalle in Jammalamadugu taluk.

The Local Fund Engineer has already been addressed about these two works.

26th December 1891. (Initld.)

11. I submit, herewith, three statements exhibiting the cultivation, rainfall and prices of food-grains for the last five years.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 4th January 1892.

Adverting to your reference on Current No. 2920-Eng., dated 18th December 1891, I have the honour to submit a report on the state of season in the three taluks of my division for the month of December 1891.

I. STATE OF COUNTRY.

1. *Crops*—

Jammalamadugu.—Cholum has been harvested. It is reported to have yielded an outturn varying from 4 to 12 annas. Horse-gram is under the sickle and is estimated to yield an outturn of 8 to 4 annas. The standing crops are paddy, cotton, bengal gram and oil-seeds. They promise a yield of 8 to 12 annas.

Proddutur.—Cholum is reported to have yielded in some villages the full average outturn of 16 annas and in others 8 to 12 annas. The worst affected villages had also 4-anna crop. The other dry crops are in good condition.

Pulivendla.—Paddy, ragi and cholum under channels and wells are in good condition. The crops on unirrigated lands are good in the northern and western parts of the taluk. They have withered or are withering in the villages of the south-eastern parts between Pulivendla and Vempalli. In the other parts of the taluk they are middling. In the Surbha valley, the cumbu crop, which is the staple food crop, has yielded a good outturn. The other dry crops are also in good condition and are likely to yield an outturn of 4 to 8 annas. A separate report has been submitted on the season in this valley.

2. *Fodder.*—There is no scarcity at present fo fodder in any taluk, though it is more costly than in the normal years.

3. *Water-supply* sufficient for drinking purposes. Tanks are dried up. There is a scanty supply in the river channels. The spring channels in a few villages of the Pulivendla taluk are said to contain no water. There is good supply in wells.

4. *Agricultural operations.*—Cholum and korra are being harvested and fields irrigated. Ragi is being transplanted in Pulivendla taluk.

5. *Cattle.*—Cattle are in good condition. No disease prevails.

6. *General remarks.*—Owing to the deficient fall of rain during the year, a considerable extent of wet ayacut has been left waste. Remissions will be granted after due inquiry in the ensuing jamabandi. The dry crops have not generally failed. They have yielded a fair outturn. The failure of dry crops is confined to very few villages. There is, therefore, no apprehension of distress for the present.

II. CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

7. *On works.*—No relief works have been opened.

8. *In villages.*—People are healthy. No reports of starvation or emaciation received.

9. *Mortality.*—No cases of mortality from starvation have been reported.

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10. *Sickness.*—Fever is prevalent in a few villages of the Proddutur taluk. There was cholera in Jammalamadugu in the early part of the month. There have been no attacks since the 8th December.

11. *Remarks.*—The condition of the people is generally good.

III. RELIEF MEASURES.

12 to 15. No relief works opened.

16. *Remarks.*—The harvest of cholum crop affords labour to the working classes. There is, therefore, no necessity to open relief works at present. When the poor find no labour in the fields, *i.e.*, about the middle of the next month, some works will have to be started.

IV. GRAIN SUPPLY.

17. *Private trade active or not.*—Not very active.

18. *Imports by rail or sea of rice or other staple food-grain if known.*—The Tahsildars of Proddutur and Pulivendla report that rice is imported in large quantities into their taluks by rail. The Jammalamadugu Tahsildar reports that the merchants in his taluk obtain supplies of rice from Vallai, Cuddapah taluk, by rail and cholum from Sholapur, Bombay Presidency. I have myself seen several wagons of rice, ragi and cholum imported to Muddanur, Jammalamadugu and Proddutur from Gundala, Bengal Presidency, and Raichur, Gulbarga, Tondur and Yadagiri and Sithapur of the Nizam's dominions. My inquiry disclosed that the grains were purchased at very low rates in the above places, but the Muddanur merchants sold them at exceedingly high rates in the Pulivendla and Simbadripalle markets.

19. *Known or estimated stocks.*—There is sufficient stock of all food-grains. The exact quantity cannot be stated. The Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu reports that there is six months' supply of grain in his taluk, while the Tahsildar of Proddutur says that the quantity may be estimated roughly to amount to 10,000 putties of 520 seers.

20. *State of markets.*—Prices at chief markets of principal food-grains:—

—	Rice.		Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.
	1st sort.	2nd sort.			
Jammalamadugu	4½	4¾	8½	8½	..
Proddutur	0	6	8	9½	9½
Vontipenta	0	5	8	10	10
Pulivendla	0	4½	8½	9	10

V. AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

21. *Loans granted for the construction and repair of wells.*—No loans were granted during the month. The amount advanced up to the month is given below:—

Jammalamadugu 245; Pulivendla 725 up to the end of November; the Tahsildar has reported the total amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act and has not given the amount granted under the Special Well rules; the total amount he gives is Rs. 1,500; Proddutur, not reported.

22. *Loans granted for cattle and seed-grain showing particular for each class*—

Jammalamadugu	cattle	506
	seed-grain	...
Pulivendla ...	cattle	650
	seed-grain	...
Proddutur, ...	... ...	Not reported.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

REPORT on the state of season in the sub-division of Cuddapah during the month of December 1891, from the Sub-Collector, Cuddapah, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 5th January 1892, No. 32.

STATE OF COUNTRY.

Crops—Kadiri.—Harvest later sazza, average yield 4 to 6 annas, and unirrigated korra in parts, outturn not reported.

Standing crops.—Castor-oil fair, expected yield about 8 annas, except in parts where it is stunted, and outturn will be very poor; horse-gram, chama and korra are not flourishing, estimated yield 4 to 6 annas; cotton expected, outturn 8 annas; jonna, under a few wells, is in fair condition.

Madanapalle.—Harvest; paddy outturn 8 to 12 annas; sazza, ragi, jonna yielded, on an average, 4 to 6 annas' crop in Madanapalle and Kottakota firkas and 2 to 4 annas' crop in Buracoyalakota and Tamballapalle firkas, except on the Peddamandem side of Tamballapalle firka and Sompalle side of Buracoyalakota firka, where the yield was less than 2 annas; sugar-cane outturn 12 annas.

Standing crops.—Sugar-cane, paddy, ragi on dry lands, oil-seeds and pulses; sugar-cane is fair, estimated outturn 12 annas; paddy, expected outturn 12 annas; ragi, expected yield 4 annas; oil-seeds and pulses, on an average, 2 to 4 annas. The area on which wet crops are standing, including well cultivation, is only 470 acres.

Rayachoti.—Harvest; paddy under river channels, outturn not reported.

Standing crops.—Paddy, ragi, oil-seeds, cotton, sugar-cane and horse-gram. In Tsundupalle firka, the standing crops except horse-gram are estimated to yield 8-anna crop and horse-gram 4 to 8 annas crop as it has altogether failed in parts for want of rain. In Ráyachóti firka, horse-gram, oil-seeds, cotton and ragi on dry lands are going back. In Viravilli firka, oil-seeds, horse-gram and dholl are withering. Ragi and paddy under channels and wells are in good condition. In Nulived firka, oil-seeds, which were attacked with caterpillars, are said now to be free from that pest, but have begun to fade, and are said to be in hopeless condition; in fact out of the frying pan into the fire. Horse-gram is not thriving and sugar-cane is estimated to yield a 6-anna crop.

Vayalpad.—Sazza harvested, yield 1 to 8 annas, also ragi and paddy, yield 4 to 8 annas.

Standing crops.—Oil-seeds, dholl, green-gram, horse-gram, fair, in parts withered, in parts affected with insects, estimated yield 1 to 8 annas; sugar-cane and paddy in good condition, estimated yield 2 to 12 annas.

Fodder—Kadiri.—Fodder is running short. Hill grass is being cut and stacked.

Madanapalle.—Green grass is now available in almost all the villages and the rain, which fell during the month, kept the grass springing.

Váyalpád.—Available in Pílér and Yerravaripallem firkas; deficient in other parts.

Ráyachóti.—Available at present. Green grass is almost exhausted. Ryots are taking steps to cut and stack grass from reserved forests.

Water-supply.

Kadiri.—Sufficient for drinking purposes except in a very few places. The quantity of rain gauged at Kadiri during the month was 26 cents against an average of 46 cents for the past 10 years, and the total rainfall up to the month was 10·13 inches against 17·48 in 1890, 29·08 in 1889, 18·33 in 1888, 29·82 in 1887 and 26·82 in 1886. There is very little water in the river Pápaghni.

Madanapalle.—Supply of drinking water is getting scarce in parts of the taluk where expenditure has lately been sanctioned from Local funds for the improvement of water-supply. In other parts drinking water can be had, but in no great abundance. Water in agricultural wells is getting low. Many of them are being deepened from State loans. No tanks received any supply this month and those that received partial supply in previous months are also getting dry. Except one or two tanks here and there, none received supply sufficient for cultivation purposes. There was 1·26 inches of rain at Madanapalle during the month against an average of 1·67 for past 10 years. This rain did not, however, extend to the northern parts of the taluk and put no water into irrigation sources, being a very light, though continuous, drizzle.

Ráyachóti.—There was no rainfall in the month. Water-supply is said to be generally sufficient except in some of the villages of Nulived and Ráyachóti firkas, where the wells have become dry and water is obtained with difficulty.

Váyalpád.—Fair in Pílér division; deficient on Gurramkonda side; wells deepened short time ago are failing. In jungles there is no water and cattle are being taken long distances for water. The rain gauged at Váyalpád during the month amounted to ·74 against an average of 1·71 for the past 10 years; second crop raised under some tanks near Pílér. The Tahsildar states that, as the supply in them was not supplemented, portion of the crop raised may wither and the rest may not give full harvest.

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Agricultural Operations.

Kadiri.—Baling water for jonna under wells and harvest of korra.

Madanapalle.—Ploughing in parts for sowing jonna and paddy, watering sugar-cane and harvesting paddy and other crops.

Ráyac oti.—Watering and weeding standing crops and ploughing for paddy under wells and channels and harvest of paddy.

Váyalpád.—Sowing paddy, weeding, baling water to gardens and cutting grass.

Condition of Cattle.

Kadiri.—Fair for the time being; no diseases of any kind.

Madanapalle.—The cattle are getting better. No diseases.

Ráyacholi.—The cattle are being taken to the hills. There is cattle-disease in one village of Viraoalle firka.

Váyalpád.—The survivors recovering.

Remarks.—

Kadiri.—The Tahsildar reports that there has been no improvement in the state of season and that the prospects are gloomy and that relief works will therefore be necessary in this month. The area under cultivation up to December 1891 is acres 126,050 against acres 174,996 in last year, showing a decrease of 48,946. The decrease has not been explained, but it is no doubt due to the season.

Madanapalle.—The Tahsildar reports that the cultivation accounts show that there has been a decrease of acres 19,532 under dry and an increase of 79 acres under wet compared with the extent cultivated last year. The decrease is due to the unfavorable season. The extent cultivated has yielded a poorer outturn than last year, though the extent of wet cultivation is greater than last year. The crops raised this year were mostly dry crops. The Tahsildar remarks that the season was, on the whole, a failure, and, in his opinion, relief works should be started.

Ráyachoti.—The Tahsildar reports that the concession granted that dry crops raised on wet lands will be charged with only dry rate of assessment has stimulated cultivation, yet even so the average is 127,889 this year against 137,633 last year. The total fall of rain registered up to 31st December 1891 is only 7 inches compared with 13 inches in 1890. The outturn of the crop as a whole cannot have been other than meagre with such a scanty fall. The Tahsildar adds that crops totally failed in some villages except under wells and in most villages they were bad; that the north-east monsoon is a total failure, that prospects are hopeless and famine is inevitable.

I doubt the accuracy of this register, but see my former season reports.
8th January 1892. (Intld.) O. W.-M.

Váyalpád.—Cultivation up to the end of December was—dry 93,670 acres against 92,640, wet 8,690 acres against 10,172. The Tahsildar states that, as the crops first raised failed, the ryots hoped to have a good horse-gram harvest and so sowed their fields; but in the north and north-east of the taluk this crop too has largely failed. He adds that relief works are necessary near Gurramkonda and in the north and north-east of the taluk.

Condition of People.

On works—Kádiri, Madanapalle, Vayalpád, no works opened; Ráyachóti good.

In villages.—Kádiri fair; Madanapalle fair; Váyalpád not good; cooly classes have no sufficient food; well-to-do classes who have grain in stock seem to withhold even to those who are their dependants; Ráyachóti good.

Mortality.

Kediri.—Nil.

Madanapalle.—Increasing mortality from fever.

Váyalpád.—Fifteen deaths from cholera against 15 attacks; very heavy and increasing mortality from fever. The marginal statement gives total deaths and deaths from fever month by month since April.

	Total deaths.	Deaths from fever.
April	100	85
May	131	109
June	138	100
July	169	122
August	187	149
September	213	176
October	245	176
November	392	276
December	Not available.	

Rayachóti.—Four deaths from cholera against 6 attacks; increasing mortality from fever.

Sickness.—Kádiri none; Madanapalle *nil*; other than fever; Váyalpád, fever in Pílér and Yerravaripallem firkas, some cases proving fatal; Ráyachóti fevers.

I.—Loans granted for the repair and construction of wells.

Taluks.	Number of wells sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount ordered to be disbursed for 1st instalment.	Amount ordered to be disbursed for 2nd instalment.	Number of wells completed.	Number in which recoveries have been ordered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Madanapalle	89	11,750 0 0	6,000 0 0	1,310 0 0	7	5
Váyalpád	196	20,538 0 0	10,269 0 0	3,748 0 0	11	3
Ráyachóti	214	24,242 0 0	12,121 0 0	2,482 8 0	24	14
Kadiri	99	14,110 0 0	6,717 8 0	106 0 0	1	3

Taluks.	Allotment.	Amount disbursed from 1st April to 31st December 1891.	Number of wells inspected by Tahsildar.	Number of wells inspected by Sub-Collector.	Number of pending applications.	
					Number.	Amount.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
Madanapalle	15,630 0 0	6,415 0 0	40	..	135	18,614 0 0
Váyalpád	21,700 0 0	12,235 8 0	72	..	25	2,670 0 0
Ráyachóti	21,150 0 0	12,693 8 0	Not reported.			
Kadiri	15,370 0 0	5,157 8 0	8	39	Not reported.	

II.—Loans granted for cattle and seed-grains.

Taluks.	Number of applications sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.	Purpose for which granted.	Allotment.	Amount disbursed since 1st April 1891.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Madanapalle	..	..		..	..
Váyalpád	23	1,550	Purchase of cattle.	1,900	1,070
Ráyachóti	7	430		500	430
Kadiri	12	850		600	* 850

* The allotment has been exceeded; an explanation will be obtained and transfer of funds sanctioned.

Places visited—

Kadiri taluk.—Nil.

Madanapalle taluk.—Basinikonda, Machireddigaripalle, Rachunetivaripalle, Kottavaripalle, Kukkarazupalle, Mudived, Kurubulakota, Ongallu and Veligallu.

Váyalpád taluk.—Sangusamudram, Cheteboyanepalle, Cherlapalle, Amilepalle, Tarigonda, Váyalpád and Guramkonda.

Ráyachóti taluk.—Chinnamanderu, Gorlamudivedu and Ráyachóti.

Resolution—dated 21st January 1892, No. 43.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. During December there was a fair amount of rain in the Madanapalli and Pullampet taluks and some of the eastern and northern villages of Sidhout which materially improved prospects in those localities, as well as some light showers in parts of Váyalpád and Pílér, which, though they have slightly improved the pasture, have not been of much further value. There was also one light shower at Kadiri; no rain fell elsewhere. As shown in the subjoined table, this followed throughout the district a deficient south-west monsoon, a light rainfall in October, and an almost complete failure during November. Everywhere, except at Pílér in Váyalpád taluk, the north-east monsoon rainfall has been exceedingly deficient:—

Stations.	April to September.		October.		November.		December.		October to December.	
	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.
Chitvél	16·32	12·70	11·39	4·75	6·99	1·10	2·82	2·22	21·20	8·07
Pullampet	19·24	11·58	10·26	5·20	8·38	0·81	2·81	0·79	21·45	6·80
Sidhout	20·93	14·73	7·30	2 24	4·73	0·75	1·20	0·72	13·23	3·71
Badvél	16·33	9·00	6·57	1·75	5·17	0·64	1·12	0·53	12·86	2·92
Cuddapah	22 24	12·93	6·82	2·55	3·82	0·22	0·87	..	11·51	2·77
Kamalápuram	17·06	12·84	6·62	1·82	3·73	0·97	0·54	..	10·89	2·79
Proddutur	18·80	9·33	4·42	3·02	2·25	..	0·44	..	7·11	3·02
Jammalamadugu	14·94	9·03	4·30	3·82	1·87	0·16	0·31	..	6·48	3·98
Pulivendla	13·83	4·22	4 91	2·08	2·41	1·91	0·36	..	7·68	3·99
Kadiri	17·74	5·16	6·34	4·22	2·59	0·20	0·47	0·26	9·40	4·68
Ráyachóti	14·88	4·80	5·38	2·03	4·15	..	0·94	..	10·47	2·03
Pílér	18·30	12·41	7·78	7·25	3·65	..	2·23	1·32	13·66	8·57
Váyalpád	15·22	8·96	6·35	1·89	4·41	0·17	1·27	0·74	12·03	2·80
Madanapalle	15·56	8·11	6·70	3·42	4·32	1·56	1·18	1·26	12·20	6·24
District average ..	17·21	9·71	6·39	3·29	4·02	0·61	1·02	0·56	11·43	4·46

3. The Collector reports that the southern portion of the Sidhout taluk, which did not benefit by the December rain, is in a bad state. In Badvél there has been no improvement since the report submitted with Board's Proceedings, dated 11th December 1891, No. 788, was made, and the situation becomes graver. In Cuddapah taluk the situation is not serious, nor is it in Proddutur or Jammalamadugu, as a good deal of crop has been secured generally, though in a few villages the loss has been large. In Pulivendla also there is no likelihood of general distress, and no anxiety need be felt regarding Pullampet; but in all the upland taluks of the sub-division the crops have been very poor and widespread distress is considered imminent. From the subjoined statement it will be seen that the area of dry land reported to have been sown up to December—say the 20th—was for the whole district in excess of the average, the Madanapalle and Kadiri taluks alone showing a deficiency. In the latter taluk the deficiency was very large. On the wet land the district sowings show only a small deficiency up to date, but as compared with the total year's wet sowings the deficiency is acres 66,500 or about 34 per cent., and so many of the tanks are dry that it is improbable that much more wet land will be brought under cultivation during the year. In the sub-division taluks where very few tanks have received any appreciable supply, the fact that the deficiency on this class of lands up to date is comparatively small is ascribed to the fact that dry crops have been raised on wet lands to a large extent. In Pullampet the area sown is in excess of the average up to December, but a large area of wet land has yet to be accounted for. In Sidhout and Badvél the area sown up to December is not greatly deficient, but there is a large area of wet land still lying waste in the latter taluk, which is not likely to be cultivated. In Cuddapah most of the wet land has been sown, and the Collector's remark that "there will be enormous remissions under wet waste" is not understood. In the remaining taluks the area of wet land is unimportant. Under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which irrigates parts of the Jammalamadugu, Proddutur and Cuddapah taluks, the crops are said to be good, but no particulars as to the area of these are furnished. The Collector is requested to furnish this information in his next report. There is no reason why the area cultivated under the canal in the current year should not rival that cultivated in the last famine which amounted to 17,000 acres. Special endeavours should be made in the present season to facilitate the spread of irrigation. Elsewhere than under the canal, what paddy there is generally in poor condition.

Taluks.	Dry cultivation.				
	Sowings				Total for the year. *
	During December.		April to December.		
	Average. *	1891.	Average. *	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pullampet	7,166	5,085	49,856	57,976	68,363
Sidhout	5,579	5,921	27,783	32,257	35,421
Badvél	7,212	5,162	67,067	70,975	74,444
Cuddapah	18,020	8,204	144,605	157,375	165,499
Proddutur	5,950	4,338	131,776	133,996	139,536
Jammalamadugu	2,643	12,938	175,103	181,424	178,924
Pulivendla	8,400	8,775	174,461	181,509	184,477
Kadiri	14,419	15,444	164,309	117,241	199,410
Ráyachóti	5,135	4,741	104,334	131,438	122,039
Váyalpád	7,779	4,347	87,758	93,756	102,570
Madanapalle	3,235	2,720	115,125	102,686	122,984
District * ..	96,432	77,675	1,247,878	1,260,633	1,386,823

Taluks.	Wet cultivation.				
	Sowings				Total for the year.*
	During December.		April to December.		
	Average. *	1891.	Average. *	1891.	
	7	8	9	10	11
Pullampet	2,144	2,847	14,032	17,793	29,366
Sidhout	1,282	2,239	9,654	9,290	12,639
Badvél	1,790	1,623	16,058	14,996	22,903
Cuddapah	4,070	2,361	20,261	20,088	23,458
Proddutur	484	923	8,946	8,688	9,711
Jammalamadugu	446	829	6,499	6,180	7,433
Pulivendla	792	807	11,217	7,061	10,097
Kadiri	894	1,216	8,799	8,105	17,702
Ráyachóti	2,164	1,433	12,116	11,854	19,328
Váyalpád	976	922	9,855	8,778	27,435
Madanapalle	1,861	1,200	11,885	10,187	27,319
District * ..	16,708	16,400	128,920	123,020	195,377

* Average of three years ending 1889–90 for taluks and five years ending 1890–91 for the district.

Agricultural operations still continue under wells, where also some sowings are still being made. Under wells and channels the crops are fair, but generally the standing crops are stated to be withering or withered over large areas in the sub-division taluks and Badvél, as well as in parts of Sidhout, Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks. In the sub-division taluks, however, the chief food-crops have been already harvested, and the standing crops are mainly horsegram and castor. The outturn of the main food-crops was, as stated in previous monthly reports, very poor, though there was no general total failure. The prospects of the cotton crop in the main division are poor and generally the cereals are yielding badly.

4. The prices of the two great staple food-grains of the district—cholum and cumbu—rose very greatly during the month, and, though those for cholum have been rather easier since its close, are generally above the scarcity rates; the exceptions now being for cholum at Pílér, Kadiri and Pulivendla and for cumbu at Ráyachóti and Proddutur. Cumbu is the staple crop of the sub-division and cholum that of the rest of the district. Ragi also sold everywhere except at Kadiri, Proddutur and in Pullampet above scarcity rates, whilst rice is dearer everywhere except at Proddutur. Particulars are given below.

Stations.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.									
	Rice, second sort.					Cholum.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	9th January.	1891.			Normal for December.	9th January.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chitvél	9·23	9·79	7·47	15·39	7·42	16·26	..	..	26·86	..
Pullampet	10·04	9·48	8·30	16·10	8·25	16·80	15·89	12·64	26·46	..
Sidhout	9·55	9·13	7·05	13·94	7·42	15·80	15·41	12·24	22·75	11·85
Badvél	9·13	8·50	7·47	14·23	7·42	18·17	17·38	12·54	26·27	12·05
Cuddapah	10·37	9·13	7·88	12·87	7·83	18·38	16·38	12·64	25·24	13·43
Kamalápuram	9·96	10·37	8·71	13·54	8·66	17·38	15·41	12·64	27·03	..
Proddutur	12·25	12·12	9·96	14·05	9·90	19·13	15·80	12·82	26·89	12·84
Jammalamadugu	9·88	9·48	8·38	12·61	7·83	21·17	15·58	13·35	25·01	13·43
Pulivendla	9·55	8·30	7·47	14·19	7·42	18·96	18·96	..	29·39	14·22
Kadiri	11·21	9·13	6·85	16·07	6·60	20·54	17·38	14·22	36·54	14·22
Ráyachóti	9·96	9·13	7·47	14·45	7·42	17·38	16·99	12·64	40·88	12·25
Pílér	9·13	8·71	7·47	17·93	7·01	16·59	17·38	11·85	..	15·80
Váyalpád	10·19	8·68	7·42	17·75	8·25	16·73	15·67	13·55	..	12·64
Madanapalle	10·36	8·71	7·47	17·20	7·83	16·02	15·01	11·40	37·48	11·85
District average ..	10·10	9·30	7·80	15·10	7·80	17·80	16·40	12·70	30·40	12·94
Scarcity rates ..	9·7					13·7				

Stations.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee—*cont.*									
	Cumbu.					Ragi.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	9th January.	1891.			Normal for December.	9th January.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chitvél	16·96	16·68	13·18	28·79	13·05	19·50	18·90	15·87	31·43	15·00
Pullampet	17·36	16·12	11·64	24·65	11·60	19·45	17·90	13·63	28·35	14·25
Sidhout	18·49	17·40	13·05	23·49	13·05	19·50	18·00	14·25	27·30	13·50
Badvél	17·04	16·12	11·41	23·82	10·88	21·18	19·13	13·12	27·03	13·12
Cuddapah	17·40	15·23	12·69	29·36	12·32	18·38	16·50	12·75	30·37	13·50
Kamalápuram	..	..	..	21·75	..	17·25	16·13	13·50	27·79	13·50
Proddutur	18·06	15·60	13·77	24·34	13·77	19·59	17·15	14·25	28·58	14·25
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	26·61	..	21·00	14·11	11·10	27·04	12·75
Pulivendla	..	..	..	29·29	..	19·50	18·00	14·25	30·45	13·50
Kadiri	15·20	15·95	13·05	36·83	13·05	18·59	20·00	15·00	38·25	15·00
Ráyachóti	16·68	17·40	14·50	34·52	13·77	19·50	19·50	15·00	36·15	14·25
Pílér	12·50	15·59	14·14	39·44	12·32	18·93	18·93	15·37	42·30	13·50
Váyalpád	14·17	15·08	13·15	34·22	12·32	19·06	18·38	14·37	38·40	13·50
Madanapalle	14·50	13·41	12·48	34·67	11·60	21·05	18·38	14·04	44·24	13·50
District average ..	16·20	15·90	13·00	31·00	12·52	19·50	17·90	14·04	33·90	13·79
Scarcity rates ..	13·1					14·7				

The prevailing high prices are pressing on the poorer classes everywhere, except where field work at the harvest still remains, and it has been found necessary to start works for their employment in Badvél in the main division and in Ráyachóti and Madanapalle, two of the sub-division taluks. In Badvél 791 persons were employed on minor irrigation works on the 2nd January and in Ráyachóti 171, and since the commencement of the current month two road works have been opened, one at Nuliveed in the Ráyachóti taluk and one at Kalicherla in the Madanapalle taluk. The numbers resorting to each of these roads on the first four days are shown on the margin. In the sub-division taluks a considerable number of coolies still find employment on the railway works, in sinking wells

	Nuliveed.	Kalicherla.
First day	472	375
Second day	726	638
Third day	810	699
Fourth day	441	751

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by the aid of State loans, for which large advances have already been made, and in grass cutting, and the numbers resorting to works just at present are no very accurate gauge of the numbers likely to need employment hereafter. It does not, however, appear to the Commissioner that there is at present any very severe distress in the sub-division, and he would put down 15,000 as the maximum number likely to need relief in the four sub-division taluks. The Commissioner in his recent visits to the sub-division saw no emaciated persons, and the condition of those resorting to the works was certainly good. It was noticed that the Pariah labourers, Malas and Madigas, who are generally the first to suffer, were hardly represented at all at the works, which were resorted to almost mainly by the small cultivators.

The Commissioner saw no reason to anticipate any failure of supplies of grain in the sub-division, though prices will probably continue very high. It will be necessary perhaps, at an early date, to open additional works in the affected centres in the sub-division taluks as well as in the southern part of Sidhout and in Badvél. The Collector has been called upon to submit a selected list of works for this purpose. He has started the clearance of prickly-pear at Badvél, and he urges that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to improve the sanitary condition of Cuddapah town, and the Board recommends that the Public Works Department may be urged to expedite the preparation of the estimates alluded to in paragraph 13 of his letter in view to the possibility of it becoming necessary to find work for large numbers there later on.

In the sub-division taluks further roads are not required except perhaps one or two short lengths, and the attention of the Sub-Collector should be directed to the minor irrigation works. Much useful work can be carried out on these, and the presence of the Public Works Department officer lately deputed to do duty in the sub-division will enable the Sub-Collector to satisfy himself that the labour spent on these works will not be thrown away.

5. Up to the 2nd January loans to the amount shown in the following statement had been made:—

Taluks.	Loans				Wells	
	For wells.		For the feeding, purchase of cattle and seed-grain, &c.		Completed.	Under construction.
	Sanctioned.	Disbursed.	Sanctioned.	Disbursed.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Pullampet	5,100	4,400	200	200	11	12
Sidhout	525	525	..	..	..	46
Badvél	10,170	6,095	200	200	1	43
Cuddapah	6,300	4,625	606	506	16	1
Proddutur	100	50	100	100	..	1
Jammalamadugu	240	120	500	500	..	9
Palivendla	1,175	750	730	650	1	53
Kadiri	13,435	9,345	3,450	850	1	165
Rayachoti	24,822	12,693	430	430	17	174
Vayalpad	20,958	12,296	2,200	1,770	11	77
Madanapalle	11,775	6,790	..	..	10	
Total ..	94,600	57,689	8,416	5,206	68	585

Marked progress has been chiefly confined to the taluks of the sub-division, although there has been some in the eastern taluks of the district. Much credit is due to Mr. Atkinson for the interest taken by him in the promotion of well-digging, a work to which he is devoting all his energies with, as the Commissioner found, marked success.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Cuddapah.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Exd. J. Moses,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1892.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed January 26*th*.

Proceedings, 21*st January* 1892, *No.* 43.

P.W. E.I 1114/92

Submitting to Government, with remarks, report from the Collector of *Cuddapah on the state of the season* for December 1891.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Copy attached *Read*—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Department of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 21st January 1892 No. 43

394/4

Subject:—

Order thereon, dated 2nd February 1892 No. 115

RECORDED.

2. The Collector's suggestions in para 13 of his letter will be considered in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

Ralamichelle

Ag Asst *Secretary to Government.*

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Public Works Department

P. W. CURRENT No. 1114

Govt. of {1891 Madras.

REVENUE.

To

The Public Works Department.

No. 394 W dated 8th February 1892

Dated

Recd. 3-2-92

Encl.

~~Mis.~~ G.O. 2nd ~~February~~ 1892 No. 115

SUBJECT.

Recording with remark Board's Proceedings Submitting report from the Collector of Cuddapah on the State of the Season for December 1891.

Communicated to the Supdg Engineer III Circle who will report what is being done in regard to the works referred to in para 13 of the Collector's letter.

Dept. 4 Boards 615

Supdg. III Circle

Dept. 9/2/92